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VOL. VII. NO 202 BOMBAY: FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 26, 1919. TWO ANNAS

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Date about.	Steamers.	Tons.	
25th September	Mandala*	8246	Extra B. I. Coy's sailing
27th	Malta	6064	
4th October	Karmala	9283	
11th "	K. F. August†		Transport
14th "	Morvada	8163	Extra B. I. Coy's sailing
18th "	A. Steamer		
23rd "	Nellore	6855	To Marseilles only
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† The K. F. August is a Government Transport and will have no accomodation for civilian passengers.

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*The "MORVADA" and "NEURALIA" will not call at Marseilles.

TO STRAITS, CHINA & JAPAN, & TO AUSTRALIA VIA COLOMBO.

Date About.	Steamers.	Tons.	
27th Sept.	Kashmir	8841	To Colombo and Calcutta
2nd "	Plassy	7346	To Australia
8th Oct.	Dunera	5414	To China

SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

Sails About.	Steamers.	
25th Sept.	Lhasa	Karachi direct 9 p. m.
29th "	Linga	Karachi Coasting.
9th Oct	Karapara	East and South Africa.

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Steamer.	Commander.	Tons	Arrival.	Departure.
Tetsui Maru	G. Matsushita	3356	13th Sept.	26th Sept.
Kosoku Maru	H. Nagahiro	3187	6th Oct.	17th Oct.
Kwah Wu	G. Kan	4249	18th Oct.	24th Oct.

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WANTED AGENTS throughout India to sell copies of "How to Become a Qualified Accountant." Indispensable to Accountancy Students and others desirous to know the requirements of Accountancy Profession in India. Pages 208. Price Rs. 1-14. Liberal commission to Agents and Booksellers. Please apply to S. A. SHARANGDHAR, 61, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

SALE BY AUCTION.

MESSRS. MEHTA & CO.

Auctioneers to the Government and G. I. P. Railway.
No. 61, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 1287.

AUCTION SALE OF 50 BALES JAPANESE GREY SHIRTINGS.

THIS DAY FRIDAY the 26th inst. at 3 p.m. Messrs. MEHTA and Co., will sell by Public Auction at the baling press opposite the gate of the Dharamraj Gully at Champa Gully Mulji Jetha Market by order of Messrs Cawasji Framji & Co. and on account and at the risk of the defaulting purchaser Seth Narandas Kakubhoy.

50 bales each 50 pieces Japanese grey shirtings No. 45000 44 inches 38 yards.

IMPORTANT TO RAILWAYS, HARDWARE MERCHANTS, MILLS AND SHIP-CHANDLERS.

AUCTION SALE of American Steel Hoops, Steel Round Bars and Soft Steel Rods.

On TUESDAY, the 30th instant, at 2-30 p.m., Messrs. MEHTA and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, No. 25, Medows Street, Fort, on account of the National Provintial and Union Bank of England, and under instructions from their local Agents, the following:—

4,285 bundles American steel hoops, ¾ inches by 20, P. W. G., by 29 feet long, 108 tons.

781 bundles American steel round bars, 3/16 inches by 12 feet, about 36½ tons.

500 bundles American soft steel rods, ½ inch by 12, about 27½ tons.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of auctioning goods and the balance to be paid, and the delivery taken from the Port Trust warehouse, within 4 days from the date of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF ABOUT 40 GROSS WIRE SPRINGS.

On TUESDAY, the 30th instant, at 3-30 p.m., Messrs. MEHTA and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, No. 25, Medows Street, Fort, by order of the office concerned:—

About 30 gross wire springs 5 by 1in.
About 10 gross wire springs 42 by 5/8 in.

MEHTA & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 26th September, 1919.

J. S. MODY & CO.

20, APOLLO STREET, FORT.
Telephone No. 3406.

AUCTION SALE ON SUNDAY, 28TH SEPTEMBER, 1919, AT 2-30 P.M. (S. T.).

Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, on SUNDAY, the 28th day of September, 1919, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), at Bungalow No. 16 on Queen's Road, very valuable teak and blackwood household furniture, etc., comprising dining table, chairs, side-board, dinner waggons, dumb-waiters, meatsafe, rich glass and porcelainware, fancy teapoy, marble top tables, tapestry, upholstered suit, glass silver cabinets, sweet-toned cottage piano by John Briasmead, bedsteads, clothes and gown presses, chest of drawers, dressing cabinets, handsome almyrahs, handsome cabinets, rich Persian carpets, roll top writing tables, book cases, carved blackwood chiffoniers, teapoys and tables, dressing and wash-hand tables, chest of drawers, cloth and gown presses, chairs, cooking utensils, etc., etc.

The property of Major F. J. Henson and others.

Catalogues will be published and the property is on view.

J. S. MODY & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 26th September, 1919.

GANDHI & CO

Auctioneers and Commission Agents.
No. 52, Medows Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE OF IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY AT MAHIM AGAR, WITHOUT THE FORT OF BOMBAY.

On WEDNESDAY, the 8th October, 1919, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. GANDHI and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction, the undermentioned property on the premises by order of Mr. Bapalal Maneklal Madhiwala, the mortgagee, and in exercise of the power of sale reserved to the said mortgagee under an Indenture of Mortgage dated the 15th day of August, 1918, and made between the said mortgagors of the one part and the mortgage of the other part and on account and at the risk of Messrs. Dwarkadas Jagmohandas and Co., the mortgagors.

PARTICULARS OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or part situate, lying and being at Curmalwadi or Panthirim Mahim Agar, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 3,460 square yards as per Collector's Bill and 3,508 square yards or thereabouts by actual measurement and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 572, New No. 4486, Old Survey No. 486, New Survey No. 1/1481 and registered in the Books of the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under G Ward Nos. 3369 (1), 3369 (2), 3369 (3), 3370, 3371 and Street Nos. 833, 833A, 833B, 834-835 and bounded as follows, on or towards the East by the property of Shamrao Pandurang, on or towards the West by the property of Kashinath Damodharji Joshi, on or towards the South by the property of Sadanand Trimbackji and on or towards the North by the Public Road and the Oart of Nicolas Francis Dias.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to the undersigned or to Messrs. Matubhai Jamietram and Madan, Attorneys for the Mortgagees, at their Rooms No. 9, Bell Lane, Fort.

GANDHI & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 26th September, 1919.

MR. RICHARD & CO.'S SALES.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

Messrs. RICHARD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Ordnance Ammunition Dump at the Grain Depot, Mazagon, on MONDAY, the 29th September, 1919, at 9.30 a.m. (S. T.), by order of Captain C. H. B. Rix, Officer-in-Charge, Clothing Depot, Bombay:—

Thirteen thousand bags of unserviceable cotton and woollen clothing, consisting of great coats, warm suits, shirts, socks, pugrees, pyjamas, haversacks, pugrees, etc.

A deposit of 25 per cent. shall be required at the time of sale.

RICHARD & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 26th September, 1919.

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SALE BY AUCTION.

MESSRS. SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents,
(21, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.)

SALE OF 200 BAGS PERSIAN TOBACCO.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co. will sell by Public Auction on SATURDAY, the 27th day of September, 1919, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), at their Sale Rooms, the following:—

By order of the Mortgagees, Messrs. Khooshroo Sajan Bros. and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagors:—

200 bags Persian Tobacco.

The above bags are now stored in the Government Tobacco Warehouse at Wari Bunder where they can be inspected.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of knocking the lot to the buyer and the balance shall be paid against D/Order within three days of sale.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 26th September, 1919.

MENESSE & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.
No. 35, HUMMUM STREET, FORT.
Telephone No. 4083.

AUCTION SALE OF ABOUT 26 TONS BEST ENGLISH SOFT SOAP AND UNSERVICEABLE MEDICAL STORES.

Messrs. MENESSE & Co., are instructed by the Medical Store-keeper to Government to sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, 29th September, 1919, at 3 p.m. (S.T.) at the Medical Store Depot, Belfassis Road opposite Byculla Club.

A quantity of about 26 tons Best English Soft Soap and Unserviceable Medical Stores.

MENESSE & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 26th Sept., 1919.

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AMAZING CURE.

Mrs. M. Hunter. "Sylverton," Mussoorie, 5th Sept.:—

"Thanks to your treatment, we are pleased to say that another Doctor, the Civil Surgeon here examined the patient a couple of weeks ago and said 'There was nothing to indicate Tuberculosis of the Spine.' God bless you abundantly and your work of curing the poor, suffering sick."

Agra patient writes 6th Sept.:—

"I am writing to thank you most humbly that your medicines have made me quite well. Whenever I think of you, a prayer goes from my heart to God that He may bless you abundantly and enable you to heal many that we may all rise up and call you blessed."

I can produce hundreds of similar letters from Colonels, Majors, Government Officials and eminent Indian gentlemen.

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"DALLANDA,"
Simla.

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N.B.—Sprue can also be cured.

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Names and address of Advertisers will not be *divulged to enquirers, who must answer advertisements by letter.*

Advertisers are requested to note that the Company does not undertake to send replies to advertisements, those can be had at the Office only on production of the Voucher given with each advertisement between the hours of 11 a.m., and 5 p.m.

Replies to advertisements should be addressed Box number . . . , Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office Bombay.

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

TO-MORROW—We have something you want, going cheap to-morrow at 2-30 p.m., (S.T.). Come and inspect our Showrooms before the Auction starts. You can also buy many things, prices of which are marked or you can place your offer with us, subject to the acceptance of the owners, MEHTA & Co., Auctioneers, 25, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

MOTORS & ACCESSORIES.

NOTICE TO FORD OWNERS—If you are thinking of insuring your Ford, please communicate with us as we can offer you specially low terms on insurance of Ford Cars. FORD AUTOMOBILES (India), Ltd., Hughes Road, Bombay. Telephone No. 767. Telegram "Autoford."

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—A Gujrathi CLERK, knowing accountancy, English correspondence and typing. Apply to the following with testimonials:—C. N. GAJJAR & COY., Lamington Road. 4782

WANTED AT ONCE—A qualified TYPIST. Pay Rs. 30 to Rs. 40 p. m. Apply stating terms to the ADMINISTRATOR, Cambay State, Cambay. 4757

WANTED—A SHORTHAND-TYPIST. pay according to qualifications. Apply Box No. 190, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4885

WANTED—A SALESMAN, well placed in Chemicals and Dyes. Apply stating qualifications and terms to Box No. 188, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

WANTED—A SALESMAN, well placed in Yarn and Mill Stores. Apply stating qualifications and terms to Box No. 189, advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4884

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—A CHIEF ENGINEER to take charge of a Coasting Steamer. Apply enclosing copies of testimonials to Box, No. 201, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4933

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—An ordinary TYPIST and DESPATCH CLERK for a Solicitor's Office. State salary and apply Box No. 204, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4947

WANTED—CLERKS, knowing correspondence and Gujarati accounts for mofussil, must give guarantee. State pay and qualification to Box No. 178, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4849

WANTED—A thoroughly competent CORRESPONDENCE CLERK with shipping and sound general knowledge, must know typewriting. Good salary to a really capable man. Apply to Box No. 194, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4900

WANTED AT ONCE—Competent EUROPEAN CONFECTIONER, who can take entire charge of a Confectionery and Catering business in United Provinces. Please state previous experience and salary wanted to BALAPERSHAD & SONS, Lucknow. 4601

WANTED—CORRESPONDENCE CLERK, strong in English with knowledge of Typewriting, preferred. State salary expected to Box No. 177, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4850

WANTED—An Experienced LADY DOCTOR for Bantva Zenana Hospital. Apply with copies of certificates to the SECRETARY, Anjuman-a-Himayatul Islam, Bantva (Kathiawar) J. S. Ry., stating pay and age. 4871

WANTED—Two experienced and energetic SALESMEN, one with knowledge of Hardware, Metals and Jutka, ane one with knowledge of Provision and Patent Medicines. Apply Box No. 183, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4861

WANTED.—Ten suitable young EUROPEANS for service in the Forest Department, temporarily for two years. Maximum pay Rs. 800 per mensem according to qualifications. Apply personally with testimonials between 23th September, and 2nd October, 1919, to the CHIEF CONSERVATOR OF FORESTS, Bombay Presidency, at Poona. 4648

WANTED—A very competent man to take charge of Cash Business Department in a firm of Share and Stock brokers. Only persons having thorough experience and fully conversant with the nature of work need apply, stating salary required and furnishing references and copies of testimonials to Box No. 187, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4879

SITUATION WANTED.

WANTED—A responsible POST by an experienced Graduate in Commerce in any Commercial Firm, knowing accounts and correspondence. Best testimonials. Apply Box No. 199, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4914

WANTED.

WANTED—A furnished BUNGALOW at Mahableshwar with two bed-rooms for three months. Write Box No. 203, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4945

WANTED—One BOILER, second-hand, size about 24ft. by 6ft. by 6in., pressure 25 to 150 lbs.; also one PUMPING ENGINE for Press. KATARSINGH, Sindh-Punjab Hindoo Hotel, Sitaram Building, Bombay. 4949

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—A valuable PLOT of LAND, measuring about 2,775 square yards, on Cadell Road, Mahim. Apply RAMRAO LUXMAN SHIVALKAR, Toddy Shop, Matunga. 4932

A Seven-seater "FIAT" CAR, 16/20 ho.-p., latest 1917 model, little used, excellent condition, fitted with up-to-date accessories. Price Rs. 13,000. No brokers. Apply Box No. 206, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4951

FOR SALE.—One DE DION MOTOR CAR 2 Seater with Dickey Seat. 10 H.P. single cylinder side gear control newly painted and thoroughly overhauled. Price Rs. 2,000. Apply K. H. E., c/o "Bombay Chronicle."

APPLES, finest, English kind; 10 lbs. basket Rs. 4; 6 lbs. Rs. 2-10; Sweet Apples 10 lbs. Rs. 3-12, All charges paid. THE HILL CO., Chamba, Panjab. 4550

WE are always at your Service!—Whatever you may need in Stationery for Office or Private use, write or 'phone and the same will be promptly supplied to you. BOMBAY STATIONERY MART, Victoria Buildings, Fort, Bombay. F

PROFESSIONALS, Amateurs and Students will find our Drawing and Pen-painting materials of immense benefit. We guarantee Fresh stocks of Colours, Drawing Instruments, Papers, etc. BOMBAY STATIONERY MART, Victoria Buildings, Fort, Bombay. F

FOR SALE—One Harley Davidson MOTOR CYCLE and SIDE-CAR, 7-9 H.P., 1917 Model, lately overhauled and in good condition; complete with tools, etc. Owner going abroad. Price Rs. 1,700. Apply Box No. 100, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

FOR SALE—Two new, British-made, 4 tons LORRIES, latest model; specially strongbuilt for War Office and fitted with side hinged bodies; with tools and accessories, etc., complete. Price Rs. 18,000 each. For further particulars apply Box No. 185, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4868

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

ON and from the 1st October, 1919, the Office of the Coal Transportation Officer, Calcutta, will be REMOVED from No. 7, Council House Street, to No. 5 and 6 HARE STREET, CALCUTTA.

F. C. LEGGE,
Coal Transportation Officer.

19th September, 1919.
Calcutta 4829

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

WE have removed our Office from 101, Medows Street, to 14, Medows Street, Opposite New Share Bazar.

ALEX. MORGAN & CO.

Bombay, 24th September, 1919. 4911

NOTICE.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE BUILDING PLOTS ON PEDDER ROAD, CUMBALLA HILL (OPEN TO THE SEA).

RARE OPPORTUNITY to secure a desirable site in one of the best and healthiest Residential localities of convenient size at a moderate price.

MESSRS. BENNETT & CO., Auctioneers, will, on WEDNESDAY, the 1st October, 1919, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), sell the undermentioned Building Plots by Public Auction on the premises.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All these six pieces or parcels of land or ground of the Pension and Tax Tenure, subsequently redeemed, containing by admeasurement from 1,700 to 2,800 square yards or thereabouts, bearing New Survey Nos. 7094 and 2/7095, situate at Pedder Road, Cumballa Hill, near the bungalow of Sir Ebrahim Rahimtulla (some of which also abut on the New Public Road running parallel to Pedder Road) and which Plots are particularly delineated on the plan of the estate, which can be seen at the Rooms of the Auctioneers, at Apollo Street, and at the Offices of Tarapore-walla and Bharucha, Architects, Elphinstone Circle, Fort, and Messrs. Captain and Vaidya, Solicitors, at 121, Esplanade Road.

For plans and particulars and conditions of sale, apply to Messrs. Captain and Vaidya, Attorneys for the Vendor, at their Office at 121, Esplanade Road, or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.

4845

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

OUR Mr. RANG BIHARI LAL will be in Bombay up to the 30th instant and will be glad to see gentlemen or firms desiring business connections, appointment of agents or representatives or any other service at Delhi, on their kindly writing to him, c/o The Imperial Flour and Oil Mills Co., 2, Tanks, Bombay, MAHARAJA LAL & SONS, Sole Agents to the Gramophone Co., Ltd., for Delhi Province, Seedsmen and General Commission Agents, Delhi. 4943

NOTICE.

THE SHILOTRI BANK, LIMITED.

THE PUBLIC IS HEREBY INFORMED that the above Bank is about to offer for subscription, the Third Issue of its Share Capital Rs. 6,25,000, consisting of 25,000 shares of Rs. 25 each. The Prospectus and Forms of Application can be had from the Bank's Registered Office at 109, Medows Street, on and after the 1st of October, 1919.

For the Shilotri Bank, Ltd.,
M. V. NADKARNI,
4913 Secretary.

THE BOMBAY ELECTRIC SUPPLY AND TRAMWAYS COMPANY, LTD.

BOMBAY REGISTER.

PAYMENT OF INTERIM DIVIDEND ON ORDINARY SHARES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the ORDINARY SHARE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 1st day of October to the 15th day of October, 1919, both days inclusive, for preparation of warrants for the Interim Dividend at the rate of 14 per cent. per annum for the half year ended 30th June, 1919, payable on the 20th October, 1919, to Ordinary Shareholders of this Company, whose names stand on its Register on the 1st day of October, 1919.

By Order of the Board,
P. D. MAHALUXMIVALA,
Secretary.

Bombay, 25th September, 1919. 4941

WESTERN INDIA TURF CLUB,

NOTICE

TILL the end of the Poona Racing Season, an Extra Poona Express will leave Victoria Terminus at 8-15 on Saturdays, arriving Poona 13-10, and a similar train will leave Poona on Sundays at 14-45, arriving Bombay 19-5 hours.

The timings will be as under:—

DOWN.

Bombay	Dep.	8 15
Byculla	Dep.	8 25
Dadar	Dep.	8 35
Thana	Dep.	9 0
Kalyan	Dep.	9 32
Neral	Dep.	10 7
Karjat	Dep.	10 30
Khandalla	Dep.	11 45
Lonavla	Dep.	12 4
Poona	Arr.	13 10

UP.

Poona	Dep.	14 45
Lonavla	Dep.	16 0
Khandalla	Dep.	16 12
Karjat	Dep.	17 11
Neral	Dep.	17 27
Kalyan	Dep.	18 0
Thana	Dep.	18 25
Byculla	Dep.	18 55
V. Terminus	Arr.	19 5

A dining car will be run.
The upper class accommodation will be corridor. 4856

NOTICE.

THE SASSOON SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an Interim Dividend at the rate of Rupees Fifty per share, free of Income Tax for the half year ending 30th June, 1919, has been declared and made payable on and after Monday, the 29th September, 1919, to those Shareholders whose names appear on the Company's Register on the 13th September, 1919.

The Dividend Warrants will be posted to the Registered addresses of the Shareholders in due course.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 15th to 20th September, 1919, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors,
FRAMROZE RUSTOMJEE MISTREE,
Secretary.

3, Forbes Street, Fort.
Bombay, 2nd September, 1919. 4424

INDIAN MUNITIONS BOARD.

SEALED TENDERS are invited and will be received by the Controller (Sales), Indian Munitions Board, 19-A, Chowringhee, Calcutta, up to FRIDAY, the 17th October, 1919, for the purchase of the following material:—

A quantity of Aluminium in ingot, purity about 98 per cent.

Offers will be considered for quantities of 10 cwts. or more.

Copper in ingot—
"KS" brand, purity about 98 per cent.—590 cwts.
"AA" brand, purity about 95 per cent.—790 cwts.
Tin Sheets 20in. by 14in. by 26 S.W.G.—98,450 Sheets.

Offers will be considered for the whole or a portion of the Copper and Tin Sheets.

The Aluminium, Copper and Tin Sheets can be inspected at the Munitions Store Depot, Armenian Ghat, Calcutta, on application to the Storekeeper-in-Charge of the Depot.

Tender forms, to which is attached a notification embodying the terms and conditions governing the sale, can be had on application to the Controller (Sales), Calcutta, on payment of Re. 1 (One) per copy. The forms will, however, be issued free of charge to Railways and Government Departments.

All tenders must be submitted on the prescribed form, and the covers superscribed "Tender for purchase of material."

D. E. KEATINGE,
Controller (Sales).

Indian Munitions Board,
19-A, Chowringhee,
Calcutta. 4925

PUBLIC NOTICE.

(Under authorisation of the Government of India.)

THE Mohini Mills, Ld.

KUSHTIA, BENGAL.

(Registered under the Indian Company's Act VI of 1882.)

This Company was incorporated as a Public Limited Liability Company under the Indian Company's Act VI, 1882, in 1908 with a nominal Capital of Rs. 1,50,000 divided into 6,000 shares of Rs. 25 each. The Capital of the Company was increased to Rs. 2,00,000 in 1910 and further to Rs. 3,00,000 in 1918. To set up a Spinning Department and make an addition to the number of looms with a view to increase the outturn, the Capital of the Company has now been raised to Rs. 15,00,000 for which a license from the Government of India under the Indian Company's Act of 1918, has been obtained.

CAPITAL Rs. 15,00,000.

Divided into 12,000 original shares of Rs. 25 each (all subscribed) and 1,20,000 shares of Rs. Ten each all ranking "pari passu." Of these 40,000 shares have already been privately subscribed and 30,000 shares have been reserved for original shareholders, leaving 50,000 shares which are offered to the public for subscription at par. The new shares will participate in the dividend on the profits from the additional works which are in progress and expected to be completed by next year.

Shares of the value of Rs. 10 each payable as follows:—

Rs. 2-8 with application, Rs. 2-8 on allotment, and the balance as and when required in two calls of Rs. 2-8 each at intervals of not less than two months after allotment.

DIRECTORS:

1. S. R. Das, Esq., Bar-at-Law, Calcutta.
2. S. N. Sarkar, Esq., (of Messrs. Kerr, Tarruck and Co.), Calcutta.
3. A. K. Ghose, Esq., Bar-at-Law, Secretary and Director, Mica Mining and Manufacturing Co., Ld., Director, Indian Farmers' Co., Ld., Calcutta.
4. Babu Mohini Mohan Chakravarti (Founder of the Mills and of Messrs. Chakravarti Sons and Co.), Retired Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Kushtia.
5. Babu Nripendra Narayan Roy Chaudhuri, Kushtia.
6. Babu Chandramoy Sanyal, B.L. Director Kumarkhali Banking Corporation Limited, Kushtia.
7. Babu Tara Pada Majumdar, Chairman Kushtia Municipality, Managing Director Kumarkhali Banking Corporation, Ld., Director Kushtia Deshiya Bhandar, Ld. Kushtia.
8. Babu Purna Chandra Roy, Director, Kushtia Deshya Bhander Ld.
9. Babu Kumud Behary Nandi, Asstt. Managing Director, Kumarkhali Banking Corporation, Ld.

SOLICITORS:
MESSRS. MORGAN AND CO.
1, HASTINGS STREET, CALCUTTA.

BROKERS.
MESSRS. N. L. ROY AND CO.
2, ROYAL EXCHANGE PLACE, CALCUTTA.

BANKERS:
THE TATA INDUSTRIAL BANK, LIMITED, CALCUTTA.

MANAGING AGENTS.
MESSRS. CHAKRAVARTI, SONS AND CO.,

AUDITORS:
MESSRS. VINEY AND THURSTON,
6, HASTINGS STREET, CALCUTTA.

OFFICES.
2, BOW BAZAR ST., CALCUTTA and KUSHTIA, BENGAL.

The Mohini Mills have served the people of the country for nearly 10 years now with a devotion which need not be recapitulated. The high quality and excellence of production of these Mills are well-known and the successful management of them has obtained the highest approbation of both the people and the Government whose representative Mr. J. A. L. Swan, I.C.S. sometimes Private Secretary to his Excellency the Governor and lately the Secretary to Government, in his Memorandum of the Indus trial Survey of the Province observed in the year 1914 that "One of the most successful of these is the Mohini Mills at Kushtia. It was started with Bengali Capital and is under Bengali management. It is a small concern with a paid up Capital of Rs. 1,65,000 and has a maximum outturn and about 500 pairs of Dhotees and Sarees a day. For the last two years it has paid a dividend of 5 per cent."

The Mohini Mills have since then paid substantial dividendf year by year and have increased the rate thereof until a dividend o 12 per cent was paid at the close of the last year. Between 1912 and 1918 the mills have paid the following dividends:—

1912..	.. 5 per cent.
1913..	.. 5 per cent.
1914..	.. nil.*
1915..	.. nil.*
1916..	.. 4 per cent.*
1917..	.. 6 per cent.
1918..	..12 per cent.

*(The great war having been declared just before the Pujahs, the sale of piece goods was much affected. Merchants were refused the usual credit, the Company suffered loss for low production on account of the short time work introduced to avoid overproduction and to keep the factory running with the stock of yarn on hand, and fresh supply from England was cut short owing to shipping difficulties. Added to these the company had to count interest on heavy stock to clear which considerable expenses had to be incurred. The absence of a finishing machine also contributed its share of depression on the mills. Losses incurred on all these accounts had to be made up in the year 1915 and partly from the surpluses in the subsequent years.

These have hitherto been only a weaving concern working with 107 looms turning out about 500 pairs of 'Dhotees' and 'Sarees' a day. Transport difficulties in the past have considerably hampered the business of the Mills. The supply of yarn can not be said to have ever been regular and was in fact held up for months, from time to time, during the last 5 years. With a view to avoid these difficulties in the future and to make the mills completely self-feeding and self-reliant the Company have under expert advice resolved to set up machineries for the spinning of yarn out of Indian and Egyptian Cotton for use in the Mills and to add a large number of looms to the existing number (128) to enable the mills to increase its outturn so as to keep a ready supply of Mohini Mills' dhotees and sarees of which there is always an unfailing and overgrowing demand in the market both in and out of the province.

The result of the work done by the Mohini Mills in the past is a matter of common knowledge and has proved conclusively that Bengal can do what Bombay has done and experience tells us that the textile industry if taken up in right earnest and conducted on thorough business line has a future in this province more promising than it has been in the Western Presidency by reason of the moist and humid climate of Bengal being more suitable for cotton weaving and spinning than that of Bombay where mills have got to artificially humidified often at great cost.

It is expected that with these additions the mills should be enabled to make larger divisible profits than it has hitherto done.

Messrs. Chakravarti, Sons and Co., the Managing Agents of the Mills, are well-known in the Commercial world and have managed these mills ever since their inception and the directors have every confidence that they will fully satisfy the public by their efficient management contributing to the further prosperity of the Company.

Copies of Application forms will be had from the Offices, Bank and Brokers and from Messrs. Vadilal Coorji & Co., 60, Morarji Goculdas Market Kalbadevi, Bombay.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 09 April, 2017

PUBLIC NOTICES.

LOST OR STOLEN.

LOST or STOLEN—Application Receipt No. 121, Receipted Allotment Letter No. 212 and Call Money Receipt No. 199, in respect of 40 Shares in the Elphinstone Spg. and Wvg. Mills Co., Ltd., standing in the name of M. R. Sumat and Anandji Gopaldas. Due notice has been given to the Company. Finder will please return it to the owners at their address, 302-306, Bazargate Street, Fort."

4931

FOR SALE.

AVAILABLE for sale 1202 shares of The Bharat Insurance Co., Ld., Lahore, of the Face Value of Rs. 100 each, paid up as per details below—

	No. of Shares.	Amount called for per share.	Paid up amount.	Face Value.
			Rs.	Rs.
1.	229	10 per cent.	2,290	22,900
2.	973	20 "	19,460	97,300
Total	1,202		21,750	1,20,200

The likely buyers should kindly communicate their highest offer to the undersigned by the 7th September, 1919.

B. P.

Care of Mr. K. C. Vidyarthi,
Chamberlain Road, Lahore.

4926

MATHERAN STEAM TRAMWAY.

THE Matheran Steam Tramway is now opened for all descriptions of traffic.

2. Refreshment and Retiring Rooms have been opened at Matheran Station, application for accommodation in the Retiring Rooms should be made to the Manager, Messrs. Brandon and Co., Matheran station.

3. The following will be the revised train service with effect from the 1st October, 1919:—

		3 Down. H. M.	5 Down. H. M.
Neral	d.	10 10	16 30
Matheran	a.	11 45	18 5
		2 Up. H. M.	6 Up. H. M.
Matheran	d.	14 0	15 55
Neral	a.	15 30	17 25

W. ALEXANDER,
Acting General Traffic Manager,
Great Indian Peninsula Railway.

Bombay, 25th September, 1919. 4956

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. ESUFALI, AMIRBHAI and HASSANALLI ESUFALI have agreed for the absolute sale of the undermentioned property to our client TECKCHAND MULCHAND free from all incumbrances.

All persons having any claim against or to the said property by way of inheritance, mortgage, sale, gift, lease, lien, charge, trust or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office in No. 121, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, witihn 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE ABOVE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of freehold land or ground of the tenure together with the messuage tenements or dwelling house standing thereon situate at Ripon Road without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 170 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 135, 524, New No. V/13645, Old Survey No. and New Survey No. 29/3554 and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the East by Ripon Road, on or towards the West by public passage, on or towards the North by the property of Mahomed Akbar Neekher and on or towards the South by the property of Abdul Husim Ebrahimji and which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward E No. 3877 (19) and Street No. 64 R and are now in the occupation of the tenants of the Vendors.

Dated this 24 day of September, 1919.

MEHTA DALPATRAM & LALJEE.
Purchaser's Attorneys.

4937

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of Captain SHAMRAO WAMAN MHATRE, I.M.S., of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Girgaum Back Road, without the Fort of Bombay, deceased, for the use and benefit of his minor son, Narayan Shamrao Mhatre, and limited till he attains majority.

DIGAMBAR ANANDRAO PAI, an Assistant Curator, Albert Museum, and GANGABAI, widow of Shamrao Waman Mhatre, the deceased abovenamed, both of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitants, residing at Girgaum Back Road, without the Fort of Bombay ..... Petitioners.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this seventeenth day of September in the year of Our Lord One thousand nine hundred and nineteen, and in the tenth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL,
Ag. Registrar.

(Sd.) D. N. D. KHANDALAWALLA.
The 17th day of September, 1919.
Messrs. SABNIS & GOREGAOKER,
Petitioners' Attorneys.

4924

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. KESHOWJI DEWCARAN has agreed for the absolute sale of the undermentioned property to our client, GOVINDJI KUBERDAS, free from all incumbrances.

All persons having any claim against or to the said property by way of inheritance, mortgage, sale, gift, lease, lien, charge, trust or otherwise howsoever, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office in No. 121, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE ABOVE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of quit and ground rent land or ground situate, lying and being at Parel Road, Bhendy Bazar, without the Fort, and in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 224 8/9 square yards or thereabouts, registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. , New No. 7384, Old Survey No. and New Survey No. 1025, together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C Ward No. 8038 and Street Nos. 188 at 192, and which premises are bounded as follows:—That is to say, on the North by the sweeper's passage, on the South by the property of Jamnadas Jekisondas, on the East by the said Parel Road, on the West by the sweeper's passage.

Dated this 24th day of September, 1919.

MEHTA DALPATRAM & LALJEE,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

4933

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that NADERSHAW JIWAJI URANWALLA, of Bombay, Parsee, has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client. Any person having any claim in or to the said property or any part thereof, by way of sale, exchange, mortgage, gift, trust, inheritance, possession, lease, lien, easement or otherwise, is hereby required to make the same known in writing to us in our Office No. 14 K, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay, and to the Assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same will be considered as waived.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground formerly of the Foras tenure, but since redeemed from payment of any Tax to Government, together with the messuage or dwelling house standing thereon and known as "Crown Building", situated on the Northern side of New Foras Road, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 460 square yards or thereabouts, and registered with other land in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 1A/7000, and bounded on the East by the property of Shirinbai Edulji Cama, on the West by another property of the Vendor known as "West View", on the North by the property of Presswalla, on the South by Cranwalla Road, and which said premises are assessed by the Assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes under D Ward Nos. 4921 (E), 3075 (3), and Street No. 247B, and were formerly and are now in the occupation of the tenants of the said Vendor.

Dated this 23rd day of September, 1919.

MERWANJI KOLA & Co.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

4895

NOTICE OF SALE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that NAROTAM NARAYAN —— has contracted to sell to me the undermentioned property, which he has agreed to purchase from VIRJI PERAJ. All persons having any claim on or to the said property, either by way of mortgage, sale, gift, lease, trust, charge, inheritance, possession, maintenance or otherwise howsoever, should make the same known to me in writing at my place of residence at 184, Kika Street, Gulalwady, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without regard to any such claim which shall then be considered to have been waived and regarded as null and void.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Quit and Ground Rent Tenure, land or ground, together with the messuage, tenements or dwelling house standing thereon, situate, lying and being at 2nd Carpenter Street, without the Fort, and in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 289 square yards, and bearing Collector's Old No. 1738, New No. 8870, Old Survey No. 519, New Survey No. 5262, and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C Ward No. 6604, Street No. 43-45-47, and bounded on the East partly by the property of Shalliram Jagannath, on the West by the property of Waman Balaji, on the North by 2nd Carpenter Street and on the South by the property of Valji Kanji Khatri and partly by the property of Gangadhar Tukaram and partly by the property of Nanalal Manecklal and partly by the property of Krishnarao Ramchandra.

Dated this 25th day of September, 1919.

(Sd.) DESAI NAROTAM,
Purchaser.

4934

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. SOONDERLAL MAGANLAL has agreed for the absolute sale of the undermentioned property to our client GOVINDJI KUBERDAS free from all incumbrances.

All persons having any claim against or to the said property by way of inheritance, mortgage, sale, gift, lease, lien, charge, trust or otherwise howsoever, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office in No. 121, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE ABOVE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground together with the messuage tenements or dwelling house standing thereon situate at Banganga Road, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 1110 square yards or thereabouts bearing New Survey No. 7237 and Municipal D Ward No. 3407 and Street No. 61, on or towards the East by public passage, on or towards the West by vacant piece of land belonging to Bhurabhai, on or towards the North by the property of Gokuldas Morarji, and on or towards the South by partly the property of Nana Bhatkhande and partly by the property of Balashastri and which said premises were formerly and are now in the occupation of the Vendor and his tenants.

Dated this 24th day of September, 1919.

MEHTA DALPATRAM & LALJEE,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

4936

LEGAL NOTICE.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the partnership existing between my client Mr. CHANDULAL MANEKLAL SHROFF and Mr. SAKERCHAND CHHOTALAL, who were doing business in Mill Stores and Machinery Suppliers under the name of S. Spinner and Co. stands dissolved as from this date. Any one dealing with the said Mr. Sakerchand Chhotalal in the name of the partnership will do so at his own risk.

Dated this 25th day of Sept., 1919.

Mr. N. C. DALAL,
Attorney for Mr. Chandulal Maneklal Shroff.

4950

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EMPIRE

To-day at 6-30, 8-15 & 10 p. m.

Extra Selected Star Photo-Play.

"THE CRY OF THE WEAK"

STARRING

Miss Fannie Ward

How a Girl brought up in Slum Surroundings rose Superior to her environment and married the District Attorney, and how her weaker brother remaind in the underworld until reclaimed to a better life by his devoted Sister's love.

"GREATER LOVE hath no man than this, to lay down his life for his brother."

Miss Fannie Ward

The District Attorney's wife was willing and ready to act up to this scriptural injunction.

A great moral lesson entertainingly told in Dramatic form

IT IS A HUMAN DOCUMENT

"Sammy in Siberia"

Comic By LUKE

PATHE'S GAZETTE.

IMPERIAL

The Premier Picture Palac of Bombay

— TO-NIGHT

Betty Compson and George Larkin

in the

Terror of the Range.

A Melodramic Feast Crammed with Cowboys and Mexicans, Bandits and Rustlers.

Episode No. I.—"Prowlers of the Night."

Episode No. 2.— "The Hidden Chart"

Pathe Gazette.

His Vampy Ways (2-reel comedy)

Pathe Coloured Scenic Film.

TIME:

7, 8-45 and 10-30 p. m, daily

Matinee every Saturday, Sunday 5 p. m.

Extra Show on Sunday 3 p. m.

POPULAR PRICES.

GAIETY CINEMA

LAST NIGHTS — LAST NIGHTS

To-day Two Shows

6-45 p.m. 9-30 p.m.

THE

GREAT FREDONY

in his Protean productions

"The Man in the Clock"

TESSIE TURNER

that Rag-time favourite

DO-RE-MI-FA

The Silent Music-hall Comedian

and

a selected Pictures Programme

To-morrow Saturday one Show only 6-45, p.m.

Sunday one Show only at 9-30 p.m.

AMUSEMENTS

The Last day to meet

"INNOCENT"

the sweet, bewitching girl, just budding into womanhood, who knew not the dark side of Life.

A charming Drama, depicting the snares and the pitfalls with which every young woman is confronted in this wicked world.

WEST-END CINEMA

(New Churney Road)

A TOTO Comic in the Programme.

To-night: 5-30; 7; 8-45; 10-15 p.m. (S.T.)

The greatest study of Man is—or ought to be—

"WOMAN"

for it is aptly opined by sages that three-fourths of the woes and worries of this life originate from the

"WOMAN"

Whenever there is a scuffle or a law-suit, or a battle, or a war, at the bottom there is a

"WOMAN"

and the theme, the subject, the very title of the most elaborately divine and sensationally sublime Living-Picture that is going to be offered to you on Next Saturday is——

"WOMAN"

a gorgeous 7-reel Film—absolutely out of the common run.

West-End Cinema

(New Churney Road.)

THE BREEZIEST PICTURE-HALL OF BOMBAY.

The Popular Picture Rendezvous

THE MAJESTIC

(TRAM TERMINUS, GIRGAUM.)

presents to-day and during the week

THIRD INSTALMENT

Episodes 7-8-9

of the Thrilling mystery Serial

THE SILENT MYSTERY

featuring the Premir Serial Star

Francis Ford

together with a ripping Comedy

Four Shows daily at 5-15, 7-0, 8-45, & 10-30.

PRICES SLIGHTLY ADVANCED.

THE EXCELSIOR

TO-NIGHT ! TO-NIGHT !!

AT 9-30 p.m.

MAURICE E. BANDMAN

presents

PIERROT PIE

PIERROT PIE

PIERROT PIE

15 Clever Artistes 15

including

That Delightfully Versatile Lady

Madeline Rossiter

and

ZIMMY

The JAZZ Drummer

PIERROT PIE

Presenting an Entertainment which is

CLEVER ! HUMOROUS !

QUAINT ! PLEASING !

WHIMSICAL ! NOVEL !

FRIDAY AND SATURDAY AT 9-30 p.m. AND SUNDAY MATINEE AT 5-30 p.m.

PIE No. 1.

Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday September 29th, 30th and October 1st

PIE No. 2.

NOTE

Each Pie is a Completely Different Show.

Plan at Rose & Co. upto 6 p. m. After 7 p.m. plan for TO-NIGHT'S Attraction at the Theatre. Seats Booked by Telephone No. 288, must be taken up before 9-15 p.m.

EMPRESS THEATRE

LAMINGTON ROAD

Owned and conducted by

THE EXCELSIOR THEATRES CO., LD.

Daily at 6-30, 8-15, & 10 p.m.

CHARLOTTE

The Greatest and most Wonderful Ice Skater in the World.

In a Photo-Play of Great Appeal.

CHAR LOTTE

IN

"THE FROZEN WARNING"

One of the surprises in store for the screen public is the splendid manner in which the famous skater, CHARLOTTE, has succeeded in her first attempt in the moving picture drama. The photography of the picture is clear and the locations and settings are unusually artistic and pleasing. But after all is said and done, the drawing card of the production is contained in the scenes in the new Chicago Arena, where CHARLOTTE, untouched by camera-shyness, performs the wonderful skating feats for which she is famed over two Continents. To those who have or have not witnessed the skating of CHARLOTTE these scenes alone are worth the price of admission.

The picture is clean and wholesome in quality, spectacular and otherwise interesting, and should be one of the best attractions of the season.

"CHARLIE CHAPLIN AT THE RINK"

Chaplin at his best

in two side splitting Reels!

EMPRESS THEATRE

Lamington Road.

NEW ALEXANDRA

(NEAR CRAWFORD MARKET.)

TO-NIGHT!

Episodes 4th, 5th and 6th

Of Universal's Great Super-Sensational

CIRCUS-SERIAL

The Lure of the Circus

featuring

EDDIE POLO

Every Inch a Thriller.

Popular Prices.

3 Shows Nightly at 7, 8-45 & 10-30.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EXCELSIOR

DAILY AT 6-30 P.M.

"SUFFER LITTLE CHILDREN"

(A Charming Little Story of Love in Adversity)

"The Childhood shows the Man,
"As Morning shows the Day"

"SUFFER LITTLE CHILDREN"

A FILM TO PLEASE THE LADIES.

The Course of True Love does not run smoothly. It does not in this Case. Ande it is the Heart of a Little Child which reunites a Broken Old Man and the Son he turned from his doors when he married "Love in a Cottage".

Just a line to remind you that to-day is the last day to see a

"Modern Monte Cristo"

(5 parts)

VICTORIA CINEMA

(EDWARD THEATRE—KALBADEVI ROAD)

at the popular

Three shows to-night—7; 8-45 and 10-30 p.m. (S.T.)

HALF PRICES.

Commencing from to-morrow!

Pathe Gold Rooster Drama

"CRIME & PUNISHMENT"

(5 parts)

featuring the celebrated

Dervent Hall Caine

in the principal role!

"SCANDINAVIA"

M.C.M. Belting.

FOR MAIN DRIVING AND ALL CLASSES OF MACHINERY.

Manufactured from the finest quality of American Cotton.

SOLID WOVEN UNDER HIGH TENSION.

Edges prepared to resist action of Guide Forks.

Impregnated with a special composition for working under all normal conditions.

Heavily calendered and well stretched.

BOMBAY TRADING CO

Pydownie, Bombay.

-- Don't Be Puzzled. —

Insist on having only

S. C. SEAL'S

INK TABLETS.

which are brilliant and non-corrosive, cheap and best. Free samples to schoolmasters and merchants. Blue Black Violet and Green Blue Black each 15 annas per gross, Red 1-4 per gross.

AGENTS WANTED.

SARAT CH. SEAL,

5/3—Luxmi Datta Lane, Bagbazar, (Calcutta)

REMOVED TO NEW HANUMAN GULLY NAKA.

DEVJI MALJI

JEWELLER

Telephone No. 4497.

New Mahajanwadi, Kalbadevi Road,

BOMBAY.

This is the shop where you should come if you want to purchase

Gold Ornaments

Fancy Silverware

Diamond & Pearl Jewellery, etc.

OF THE LATEST STYLE

THE WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Sept. 25.

The storm from the Bay passed into Bengal yesterday and has already practically disappeared. There has been considerable increase of rainfall in the west and the south of the Peninsula. Rainfall has been nearly general in Bengal, the west coast of the peninsula, the Bombay Deccan, Mysore and the Madras Deccan, and local in Burma, Assam, and Hyderabad. A few falls also occurred in Kashmir, the North-west Frontier Province, the west of the Central Provinces, south-east Madras.

The chief amounts are:—Tavoy, Shillong one inch, Cherrapunji two, Chittagong three, Cox's Bazar one and a half, Dinajpur one Gulmarg a quarter, Murree, Parachinar, Seoni a half, Karwar one and a half, Calicut, Cochin one, Trivandrum three, Ahmednagar one, Poona two, Sholapur three quarters, Belgaum a half, Parbhani, Hyderabad Deccan a quarter, Gulbarga one and a half, Madura one, Bellary two, Kurnool a half, Cuddapah and one.

Forecast:—Decrease of rainfall in North-west India.

RAINFALL AT BOMBAY.

STATIONS.	24 hours to 8 a.m. of 24th Sept. 1919.	Normal for 1st June, 1919 to Date.	June 1st to 24th Sept. 1917	June 1st to 24th Sept. 1918
	In. Ct.	In. Ct.	In. Ct.	In. Ct.
Colaba (Observatory	0 62	61 95	73 98	22 99
Fort (St. George's Hospital)	0 3	71 59	85 98	22 66
Esplanade (Gok. Tej, Hospital)	0 1	67 59	44 9	23 65
Byculla (J. J. Hospital)	0 1	78 16	88 0	28 0

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 24th Sept. 1919.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m. 10 a.m. 2 p.m., 4 p. m., and 10 p.m:

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr.	29.728 Inchs.
Temperature of Air	82.3 Deg.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	79.5 ,,
Dew Point	78.8 ,,
Relative humidity of Air	0.879 ,,
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy 10)	7.2 ,,
Maximum temperature of Air	88.9 ,,
Minimum do.	76.4 ,,
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	N 8 W, WNW, SSE.
Movement of Wind	139 Miles.
Fall of Rain	0.70 Inchs.
Total fall during month	3.56 ,,
Do. do. year	62.14 ,,
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 25th	0.00 ,,

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and height of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hour stated in Bombay Mean time. Depth of water is at Prince's Dock:—

Day of Week	Day of Month	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean time.	Depth on Sill.	LOW WATER. Day of Month	Bombay Mean time.	Depth on Sill.
	Sept	h. m.	ft. in.	Sept.	h. m.	ft. in.
Thur.	25			25		
Fri.	26	m 0 33	27 10	26	m 6 12	17 14
		e 0 19a	27 0		e 6 17a	15 13
Sat.	27	m 0 55	27 8	27	m 6 39	13 0
		e 0 47a	26 7		e 6 45a	16 1
Sun.	28	m 1 26	27 3	28	m 7 9	13 3
		e 1 14a	26 0		e 7 14a	16 9
Mon.	29	m 1 58	26 8	29	m 7 41	13 3
		e 1 42a	25 5		e 7 44a	17 2
Tues.	30	m 2 32	26 0	30	m 8 17	20 7
	Oct.	e 2 18a	24 9	Oct.	e 8 17a	17 10
Wed.	1	m 3 11	25 5	1	m 9 4	20 9
		e 2 49a	24 2		e 9 0a	18 6

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time, during the ensuing week:—

Sept. 25 (Thursday)	Sunrise 6h. 28m.	Sunset 6h. 34m	
,, 26 (Friday)	,, 6h. 28m.	,, 6h. 33m	
,, 27 (Saturday)	,, 6h. 28m.	,, 6h. 32m	
,, 28 (Sunday)	,, 6h. 28m.	,, 6h. 31m	
,, 29 (Monday)	,, 6h. 29m.	,, 6h. 30m	
,, 30 (Tuesday)	,, 6h. 29m.	,, 6h. 29m	
Oct. 1 (Wednesday)	,, 6h. 29m.	,, 6h. 29m	

Phases of the Moon:—

First Quarter	Oct.	2nd.	2h.	7-3m.	p.m.
Full Moon		9th	9h.	8-6m.	p.m.
Last Quarter		16th	10h.	34-7m.	a.m.
New Moon		24th	2h.	9-3m.	a.m.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Thursday, the 25th September 1919 giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear except in the extreme north. Humidity is below normal in the south Punjab. Day temperature is in slight excess in the east Punjab.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear or only lightly clouded. Day temperature is generally above the average.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear in the north and are lightly or moderately clouded in the south of the division. Humidity is in excess at Bikaner. Temperature is above normal both by day and night in upper Sind.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Bhavnagar-Para reports 0.26in. of rain. Skies are clear in Central India West and are lightly or moderately clouded elsewhere. Day temperature is above normal in the south of Gujarat and of Central India West; night temperature is above the average at a few stations.

The Central Provinces.—Khandwa has had 0.11in. of rain. Skies are moderately clouded. Day temperature is above the average in the southern half of the division.

The Konkan.—Rainfall has been nearly general; Ratnagiri has had 0.42in., Mormugao 0.33in., and Karwar 1.38in. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded. Day temperature is in excess at Bombay.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Nearly general rain has fallen except in north Hyderabad; Malegaon reports 0.11in., Ahmednagar 1.24in., Poona 1.00in., Sholapur 0.84in., Bijapur 0.11in., Belgaum 0.83in and Hyderabad 0.29in. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded. Day temperature is above normal in the northern half of the division.

General Remarks.—Rainfall has been nearly general in Malabar, the Konkan, the Bombay and the Madras Deccan, and local in south Hyderabad, while a few showers are reported from Kathiawar and the west of the Central Provinces.

An extension of rainfall appears probable in Gujarat and on the Madras coast.

India Telegraphic Summary for the 24th September 1919.

The disturbance in the Bay has developed into a storm about fifty miles south of Saugor Island. It will probably enter Bengal to-day. Rainfall has been nearly general in Malabar, and local in Burma, Assam, Bengal, Orissa, Bihar, the Konkan, the Bombay Deccan, Hyderabad, Mysore and southeast Madras. A few falls have also occurred in the east of the United Provinces, Gujarat and Central India.

Principal amounts not already shown in the Bombay Report are:—Yamethin, Silchar, Barisal one inch; Saugor Island one and a half; Benares, Murree a quarter; Trivandrum, Madura two.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 HOURS ON THU. THE 25th OF SEPT. 1919

STATIONS.	Temp. in Shade: Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temp. in Shade: Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity: 8 hrs.	Rainfall: Past 24 hours.	Rainfall: Total 1st June to date.	Rainfall: Departure, 1st June to date.
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do (24th)	95.2	83.4	71	..	0	—0.01
Jask	..	..	..	..	..	..
Muskat	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (24th)	93.4	81.6	70	..	0	—0.17
PUNJAB—						
Multan	102.7	73.4	56	..	7.95	+3.13
Rawalpindi	90.3	65.0	63	0.04	86.20	+14.65
Lahore	99.8	74.8	81	..	16.67	+2.04
Hissar	100.7	73.8	55	..	8.38	—8.69
Ambala	99.6	70.8	61	..	19.08	—8.84
Delhi	96.6	77 8	68	..	18.46	—9.15
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	92.8	76.1	63	..	38.61	+5 87
Maleapuri	..	..	..	..	..	..
Jhansi	95.2	75.2	73	..	50.39	+18.97
Cawnpore	94.6	76.7	72	..	33.44	+2.62
Allahabad	95.6	76.6	88	..	31.64	—1.32
SIND & RAJPUTANA—						
Jacobabad	109.1	76.6	57	..	0.20	—1.07
Karachi	85.0	77.0	78	..	2.32	—3.60
Ajmer	91.8	69.7	83	..	12.76	—0.01
Jalpur	95.5	70.3	57	..	22.76	+.79
Kotah	94.0	76.8	64	..	45.36	+1.21
Mount Abu	80.0	66.4	78	..	90.27	+34.82
GUJRAT KATHIAWAR & CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj	95.6	74.1	82	..	13.69	+0.33
Dwarka	86.3	77.7	84	..	9.88	—5.66
Veraval	84.1	78.0	86	..	13.46	—4.82
Rajkot	95.9	76.4	62	..	30.36	+5.57
Bhavnagar Para	93.2	76.4	80	0.26	34.08	—7.27
Surat	94.6	78.9	80	..	84.99	—3.64
Ahmedabad	99.6	78.1	76	..	27.26	—0.87
Deesa	97.0	76.9	72	..	44.69	+23.25
Neemuch	90.8	71.6	68	..	36.66	+9.05
Indore	90.1	72.9	80	..	43.85	+14.24
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	88.9	74.5	76	..	71.47	+22.65
Saugor	89.0	74.6	89	..	66.34	+16.23
Hoshangabad	89.8	74.0	91	..	62.14	+18.50
Khandwa	93.9	72.4	89	0.11	35.31	—0.68
Akola	95.5	75.5	74	..	23.66	—2.83
Amraoti	92.8	75.8	87	..	19.86	—7.88
Nagpur	94.7	78.2	78	..	44.26	+1.91
Chanda	95.1	75.0	87	..	33.97	—11.96
Raipur	91.2	74.3	84	..	53.93	+10.59
KONKAN—						
Bombay	88.9	77.6	87	0.08	62.63	—5.11
Ratnagiri	85.9	73.5	88	0.42	84.03	—9.33
Marmugoa	81.3	..	94	0.33	83.61	—1.70
Karwar	84.5	77.0	92	1.38	98.57	—0.68
BOMBAY DECCAN & HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	94.1	73.5	81	0.11	18.86	+0.77
Ahmednagar	91.3	67.9	94	1.24	16.69	—1.37
Poona	90.5	68.9	92	1.00	18.40	—0.75
Sholapur	91.6	69.9	93	0.84	11.64	+0.34
Bijapur	87.8	70.6	88	0.11	11.85	—1.58
Belgaum	81.6	67.4	89	0.38	52.24	—3.45
Aurangabad	99.7	70.0	80	..	16.16	—6.74
Nizamabad (Indur)	95.8	78.3	82	..	23.49	—11.40
Hyderabad	90.0	73.2	86	0.29	29.43	—3.95
MALABAR & CEYLON—						
Mangalore	86.5	75.6	91	0.09	86.39	—20.55
Calicut	83.2	74.4	95	0.96	75.86	—11.63
Cochin	84.1	74.4	90	1.98	71.62	—6.93
Colombo	83.3	73.9	79	0.76	26.63	+6.39
MADRAS EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Madurpatam	92.8	80.2	88	..	16.42	—6.52
Bellary	87.1	72.9	92	1.83	10.83	+0.69
Cuddapah	97.8	77.4	75	0.11	8.36	—2.49
Madras	84.2	78.7	88	0.03	15.37	+0.58
Bangalore	82.0	67.0	89	0.02	17.54	—0.33
Coimbatore	86.3	73.2	85	..	7.04	—3.03
Trichinopoly	87.2	74.6	85	0.04	11.81	+1.79
Negapatam	85.0	77.6	79	..	10.79	+0.93

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbours may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometer:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer in the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F. and to the level of the tide at 6-45 a.m., Standard Time, on the 25th September, 1919, was 29.963 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometer of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by 0.13 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid the temperature correction is needed but for comparison at 80 deg. F. all aneroid readings should be increased by 138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide in the stream at 6-45 a.m., Standard Time, the ship's barometer readings should be increased by .010 inch for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given.

SAFETY RAZORS BLADES

RESHARPENED,

Gillette, Auto, Durham, Clamak, etc. Blades resharpened, Re. 1-2-0 doz. Under six As. 2 each. Arbeuz and thick blades, As. 4 each. For 100 shaves from 1 Gillett's blade use TWINPLEX STROPPERS, latest "All-closed" model in satinlized Nickel case, Rs. 13 each. STROPPING HANDLES to hold any make of blades Re. 1-8-0 each. All above Post Free MATHEWS & Co., 86 Medows Street, (Opp. Taraporewala, Bombay.

We Specialize in
GENTLEMEN'S SUITS
Reliable Goods offered at
Reasonable Cost
No Profiteering
VULLEY & SONS.,
TAILORS,
HOLLAND HOUSE.
Next to Hotel Majestic, Fort.

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

Liverpool, Sept. 26rd.

		Bales
Total Days Sales at Liverpool		2,000
,, ,, Sales on Spec. & for Exp.		550
,, ,, Sales of East Indian		—
,, ,, Imports		—
Mid. American Spot		19.98
Egyptian F.G.F. Sakels		30.00
New York 11 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time)	Oct.	31.37
	Jan.	31.62
	Mar.	31.83
New Orleans opening 13 a.m.	Oct.	31.60
	Jan.	31.49

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Sept 23rd

Months.	To-day's price
Sept.	20.02
Oct.	19.98
Nov.	19.98
Dec.	20 00
Jan.	20 00
Feb.	19.97
Mar.	19.95
April	19.91
May	19.88
June	19.83
July	19.78

Tone of futures:—Steady.

,, ,, spot:—Firm with a fair demand.

EGYPTIAN FUTURE.

Liverpool, Sept. 23rd.

Month.	To-day's price.
September	29.90

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Livrpool. Sept. 23rd.

M.G. Bengal Good	14.10
,, ,, Fully Good	14.60
,, ,, Fine	14.85
,, No. 1 Oomra Good	16.20
,, ,, ,, Fully Good	16.70
,, ,, ,, Fine	16.95
Broach Good	17.70
,, ,, Fully Good	17.95
,, ,, Fine	18.20

COUNCIL BILLS.

London, Wednesday, Sept. 23rd.

At the Periodical Biddings for Council Bills on India to-day for Rs. 100,00,000

Trapeleghic Transfers:—Immediate.

Rs.		Rs.
13,55,000	were allotted to Calcutta	21,45,000
7,90,000	,, ,, to Bombay	
10,000	,, ,, to Madras	

Tenders on Nil. at 2/0 9/16.
,, Madras

Min. Rate Received: Nil. / Madras. 73% above that rate in full.

Telegraphic Transfers:—Deferred.

Rs.		Rs.
41,30,000	were allotted to Calcutta	73,45,000
25,15,000	,, ,, to Bombay	
12,00,000	,, ,, to Madras	

Tenders on Calcutta
,, Bombay at 1/11 15/16.

Min Rate Received: Calcutta / Bombay. 73% above that rate in full.

Total Amount of Bills sold during the week ending Tuesday evening including last Public Sale Rs. 100,00,000

Amount to be allotted next week Rs. 100,00,000

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, Sept. 23rd.

Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports	16,000
,, Exports to Great Britain	Nil
,, to Continent	Nil
Futures at New York Oct.	31.49
,, ,, Jan.	31.88
,, ,, March	31 95
Spot Cotton at New York	32 00
,, ,, Orleans	31.38
Futures at New Orleans Oct.	31 07
,, ,, Jan.	31 54
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	15½
Demand Bills	4.16.25
Silver Commercial Bars	116½

MONEY MARKET.

London, Sept. 23rd

Rontes 3%	60 3/4
Bar Silver Spot	82 5/8
,, 3 months hence	62 1/2
Closing Tone of Silver:—Firm.	
Discount, Bank of England Rate 5 per cent since 5th April 1917.	
Discount Bank Bills 8 m/st.	2 13/16
,, Indian Bank Bills 6 m/sts.	4 1/4
,, Fine Trade Bills 3 months	4 1/8
,, ,, ,, 6 ,,	4 3/4
Interest day to day loans	3 1/8
,, 7 days market loans	3 1/4
Consols 2½ %	57½
Bunee Paper 3½ %	67
Indian Stock 3½ % Sterling Loan	62
Government Securities 3%	53½
Ex: On London at Paris Francs	36 3½

SHARES.

Chartered Bank	£80
Hongkong Bank	£113½

WAR LOANS.

London, July 23rd.

Funding Loan 4%	77 1/2
Victory Loan 4%	84 1/2
5 % New	£94 1/2

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

London, Sept. 23rd.

WHEAT.

Rozafo Santa Fe—62 lbs	59
Barletta Russ—62 lbs	59
Australian Quoted	61

SEEDS.

Rapeseed, Feroszepore usual Bold Sept-Oct. London Nominal	£44
Rapeseed, Brown, Cawnpore 416 lbs. ex-Ship Sept.-Oct. Nominal	£42
Linseed, Bombay per 416 lbs. ex-Ship Sept.-Oct. Quoted	£40
Tone of Linseed:—Dull	
Linseed, Argentine, (La Plate) Sept.-Oct. Sellers	£34
Cottonseed Bombay (sound delivered per ton) Dec.-Jan. Quoted	£20
Torts Rapeseed July-Aug. London Value	£45

METALS

English best Selected Copper	£139
Standard Copper G.M.B.	£100
Copper Brazier	£146½
Yellow Metals	14½
Hard Spelter	44½

JAVA SUGAR.

Raw Java Nos. 16/18 C. & F. Calcutta Sept.-Nov. Value	48
Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta Sept.-Nov. Sellers	54/6
Do do Bombay Sept.-Nov. Sellers	54/11
Do do Karachi Sept.-Nov. Sellers	55/6
Tone:—Firm.	

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure Nov-Dec. Value	2/6½
Plantation First Latex Crepe Sept.	2/6½

BOMBAY MAKKET.

COTTON.

Bombay, Sept. 25.

The Marwadi bazaar opened at Rs. 480 for Fully Good Broach April May, and after touching Rs. 478 gradually improved to Rs. 484. The improvement was due to heavy rain locally, but there was no life in the market and the price gave way to Rs. 482, and remained at and about his rate for some time. At 4 p.m. the quotation was Rs. 481 and the bazaar closed at Rs. 480½. At Colaba the market opened at Rs. 476, declined to Rs. 475, and closed as under.

Spot quotations for Old Crop September settlement are given below.

There has been a moderate demand for ready cotton by exporters and mills.

QUOTATIONS 6 P M.

NEW CROP.

Fully Good Broach	..	..	April-May ..	477
Fully Good Bengals	..	..	Dec-Jan. ..	364
Fine Oomras	..	..	,, ..	436

COTTON CONTRACTS BOARD.

SETTLEMENT RATES 25TH SEPT. 1919.

			Rs.
Fully Good M.G. Bengal	..	Dec Jan. ..	370
Fine M.G. Oomras	..	,, ..	440
Fully Good M.G. Oomras	..	,, ..	410
Fully Good M.G. Broach	..	April-May ..	481
Good M.G. Southerns	..	Sept-Oct. ..	390

SPOT QUOTATIONS.

Descriptions:	Superfine	Fine.	F.G.	Good.	Delivery.
M.G. Bengal	..	315	303	288	Ready
M.G Sind Punjab	..	..	..	..	,,
M.G. Oomras No. 2	385	370	352	..	,,
Central Provinces	405	390	372	..	,,
M.G. Broach	..	..	..	..	,,
M.G. Southerns	..	..	410	400	385
Sawgunes Dharwar	..	..	..	..	,,

RECEIPTS.

The following are receipts of cotton produce, etc., for the 24 hours ending 5 p.m. on 24th Sept 1919:

Cotton	—	1,004 Bales
Wheat	—	9,317 Cwts.
Linseed	—	7,295 ,,
Rape, etc.	—	Nil
Gingelly seed	—	2,419 ,,
Poppyseed	—	Nil
Groundnuts	—	798 ,,
Castorseed	—	660 ,,
Rice	—	100,278 ,,
Myrabolams	—	1,006 ,,
Cottonseed	—	1,969 ,,
Mowrasseed	—	845 ,,
Gram	—	647 ,,
Jowar	—	Nil
Maize	—	Nil
Barley	—	622 ,,

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

The following are to-day's rates as issued by the Marwari Chamber of Commerce.

Bombay, Sept. 25th 6-30 p.m.

Ready.	Bazaar Terms. Rs. a. p.	Rail Delivery. Rs. a. p.
Wheat, White Delhi 70-32	64 0 0	....
,, ,, Cawnpore 70-30	63 0 0	....
,, Karachi Bangla	63 0 0	....
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi	13 8 0	....
,, ,, Cawnpore	13 12 0	....
,, Yellow Cawnpore	14 12 0	....
Linseed, Brown Bold	14 12 0	15 4 0
,, Thin	13 8 0	14 12 0
Teelseed, White 36-15	100 0 0	....
,, ,, Gajar 75-25	90 0 0	....
,, ,, Gajar 50-50	85 0 0	....
,, Black	80 0 0	....
Popyseed, White	16 0 0	17 0 0
Groundnuts	95 0 0	....
Mowrasseed	6 12 0	....
Barley	40 0 0	....
Castorseed	50 0 0	....
Forward.	Rs. as. p.	
Wheat April-May	7 12 0	
,, Aug.-Sept.	10 5 0	
Linseed May	13 4 0	
,, Sept	16 4 0	

BOMBAY CHINA AND YARN MARKET.

Bombay, Sept. 25th.

	Rate per lb. Rs. a. p.
Davids No. 10	1 0 12
Shapurji No. 10½	1 0 4
Curimbhai No. 12½	1 0 4
Light Houses No. 6½	0 12 0

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Sept. 25th.

	Market Rates.
Bank Telegraphic	2 0 11/16
Bank Demand	2 0 3/4
Doc. Acceptance 3m/s.	2 1 1/4
Fcs. Demand	355
American Dollars	236
Hongkong ,,	205
Shanghai ,,	314
Japan ,,	118
Singapore ,,	115½

Market Steady.

MONEY AND SHARE MARKET.

Bombay, Sept. 25.

BULLION.

Bar Gold Rs. 26-3-0.

EXCHANGE.

T. T. on London 2/0 11/16.
D. D. on London 2/0 5/4.
Credit 3 Msd/a 2/1 5/16.
D. D. on France 375.
Credit 3 Msd/a 392.
T. T. on Japan 117.
60 D/St Japan 111/8.
D. D. on Hongkong 205.
D. D. on Shanghai 314.
D. D. on Singapore 115/8.
D. D. on New York 234/8.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

5 per cent. War Loan 95.
5½ per cent. War Loan due 1920-22-100.
4 per cent Conversion Loan 82.
4 per cent. Terminable Loan 92.
3½ per cent. Paper 67/12.
4 per cent. Port Trust long dated 76.
4½ per cent. Port Trust long dated 86.
4 per cent. Municipal long dated 74/8.
4 per cent. Municipal short dated 90.
4 per cent. City Improvement Trust long dated 74.
5 per cent. Municipal Tansa 92.
5 per cent. Municipal Sanitary 91/8
The following are the Bank rates:—
Bank of Bombay 5 per cent.
Bank of Bengal 5 per cent.
Bank of Madras 6 per cent.

SHARES.

The market closed stronger.
The following are the closing rates of the Bombay Stock Exchange:—

Swadeshi 2,778, Swan 782/8, Simplex 707/8, Shapurji 237/8, Madhowji 3,042/8, By. United 1,160, Bx. Dyeing 1,760, Cen. India 2,765, Century 550, Colaba 2,300, Crescent 277/8, Currimbhoy 512/8, David 865, Fazulbhoy 975, Finlay 775, Ind. Mlwa 330, Kastoorchand 1,330, Kohinoor 1,835, Cen. Mining 36/8, Katni Ord 330, Katni Defd. 1,700, Shivrajpur 40, Tata Ord 225, Tata Defd 1,115, Tata Hydro: 1,335, Tata Oil 300, Tata Bank 69, Alcock 875, Bx. Burma 1,010, Bt. Burma Petro: 24/8, Bx. Tramway 815, Bx. Steam 485, New India Insurance 39 pr, Scindia Steam 22/8 pr. Jupiter Insurance 11 pr. Vulcan Insurance 3 pr.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

LONDON, Sept. 23.

S. S. Clan Menzies arrived London Evening 23rd.

S. S. Clan Lamont Left Liverpool 19th September,

Sept. 25.

S. S. Neppon Oskar Syssia August 30.

S. S. Chanda Cunningham London August 29.

S. S. Kurzan Maru Kawamato Sumatra September 10.

DEPARTURES.

Sept. 25.

S. S. Hjeltfiord Lydersen Antverp.

S. S. Olympia Alder Marseliles and Liverpool.

S. S. Khosrou Chammont Jeddah etc.

S. S. Lhasa Woollatt Karachi.

S. S. Taroba Sulivan Durban etc.

S. S. Rio Pardo Owens London via Port Said.

S. S. Bandra Wigger Persian Gulf.

S. S. Querimba Le Grand Calcutta.

The following vessel obtained its port clearance yesterday.

S. S. Sodegaura Maru Hosokawa Kobe etc.

The following vessels began to load yesterday.

Steamer Massilia for Liverpool.

Steamer Karmala for London.

S. S. Nippon:—The W. and Al Graham Coy's. steamer Nippon, 4,015 tons, Captain M. Oskar, arrived in harbour yesterday from Syssia, with a general cargo, which port she had left on 30th ultimo.

S. S. Chanda:—The B. I. S. N. Coy's. steamer Chanda, 3,960 tons, Captain F. G. Cunningham, arrived in harbour yesterday from London, with mails a general cargo, 17 cabin and 20 deck passengers, which port she had left on 22nd ultimo.

S. S. Kurzan Maru:—The steamer Kurzan Maru, 1,841 tons, Captain G. Kawamoto, arrived in harbour yesterday from Sumatra, with a cargo of tobacco.

S. S. Lhasa:—The B. I. S. N. Coy's. Karachi mail steamer Lhasa, 959 tons, Captain A. E. Woollatt, sailed yesterday from Bombay harbour for Karachi, with mail a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Taroba:—The B. I. S. N. Coy's. African mail steamer Taroba, 3,656 tons, Captain I. R. O. Sulivan, sailed yesterday from Bombay harbour for Durban via East and South African Ports with mails, a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Rio Pardo:—The B. I. S. N. Coy's. steamer Rio Pardo, 2,960 tons, Captain A. L. Owens, sailed yesterday from Bombay harbour for London via Port said with same bottom cargo.

S. S. Bandra:—The B. I. S. N. Coy's. steamer Bandra, 1,877 tons, Captain W. Wigger, sailed yesterday from Bombay harbour for Busreh via Karachi, and Persian Gulf Ports, with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Querimba:—The B. I. S. N. Coy's. steamer Querimba, 4,937 tons, Captain J. V. Le Grand, sailed yesterday from Bombay harbour for Calcutta and Rangoon, with ballast.

S. S. Sodegaura Maru:—The Vally Mahomed Gunny's steamer Sodegaura Mari, 713 tons, Captain H. Hosokawa, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Kobe via Singapore, Hongkong, with a general cargo.

VESSELS IN THE BOMBAY DOCKS.

Thursday 26th September 1919.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

A Elswick Hall	Hull	27-9-19	..Graham & Co
B Begona No 2	Marseilles	2-10-19	..T M & Co
G & R			
Severnmede	Hull	27-9-19	..Graham & Co
D Largo Law	New York	1-10-19	..W & A G & Co
H Bahrein	Aden	N F	..A M & Co
Offside			
Uttopia	N F	N F	..H S Shanmugam & Co
K Pentakota	N F	N F	..M M & Co
L Furnes	N F	N F	..M M & Co
Offside			
O Sonegaura Maru	N F	26-9-19	A M Jeewanjee
P Greleden	London	N F	..Graham & Co
Q Vergemere	A F	23-9-19	..Oriental Engrg. Works Ltd
Offside			
Q War Loch	N F	N F	..D R I M

HARBOUR WALL.

Aporto	N F	N F	..K N & Co
Cantland	N F	N F	..K N & Co
Mahandi	N F	N F	..K N & Co
Netravati	N F	N F	..K N & Co
Pabarmati	N F	N F	..K N & Co
Sabranji	N F	N F	..K N & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Totomi Maru	Kobe	27-9-19	..N Y Kaisha
8 Howell	—		
3 Porto de	Genoa	2-10-19	..M Italian
4 Ravenrock	N F	N F	..D R I M
10 Massilia	Liverpool	12-11-19	..Graham & Co
16 Karmala	N F	N F	..M & Co

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

1 Ellora	Marseilles	27-9-19	..M M & Co
5 Queda	Rangoon	27-9-19	..M M & Co
4 Jeddah	Busra	1-10-19	..D R I M
6 Malta	London	27-9-19	..A & Co
6 Clan Macnicol	Mecanji	7-10-19	..J F & Co
19 Shadeabury	London	N F	..Graham & Co
Offside			
10 Varsova	Busra	28-9-19	..M M & Co
11 Kashmir	Calcutta	27-9-19	..M M & Co
13 Cooeysana	Busra	26-9-19	..M M & Co
Offside			
16 Barjora	Busra	25-9-19	..M M & Co
17 Ellora	Busra	30-9-19	..M M & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Clan	N F	N F	A Ashdown & Co

EXPORT.

S. S. Massilia for Liverpool:—6 cases picking bands, The Eastern Bank; 4,003 cwts. myrabolam, Dinshawji Bhicaji & Co.

S. S. Begona No. 2 for Marseilles:—162 bales cotton, 6,500 cwts. groundnuts, 26,533 cwts. teel seed, 1,500 cwts. castor seed, Ralli Bros.; 4,893 cwts. groundnut seed, G. Radhakisandas; 201 cwts. mustard seed, Moosabhoy Jafferbhoy.

S. S. Begona No. 2 Santos via Marseilles:—200 nos cattles, 1,500 cwts. fodder, 900 cwts. hay, Adalgisa B. Gumarais.

S. S. Greisenden for London:—75 cwts. sandalwood, Forbes, Forbes, Cambell & Co.; 1 pot ginge and grass oil, Volkart Bros.; 1,300 cwts. groundnuts oil cake, New Mahalaxmi Oil Mills; 48 cwts. gum tuga ranth, S. Ramji & Co.; 50 cwts.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Mails for Charbar, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Henjam, Linga, Dubai, Bahrain and Bushire will be closed at the Bombay General Post Office, at 8-9 a.m.

SATURDAY, Sept. 27.

Salle Francaise:—Lecture by Mr. Djehanian Shahjehan on "Present-day Persia and the Parsis," under the chairmanship of Mr. N. F. Kanny, at 6-15 p.m.

Domestic Occurrence.

DEATH.

SUKTHANKER.—September 24th, at 10-30 p.m., at Dr. Purandhare's Hospital, Sandhurst Road, Bombay, to Mr. and Mrs. Sarvottam Yeshwant Sukthanker, of a daughter.

DADAR SARWAJANIK WACHANLAYA.

The Annual General meeting of the Dadar Sarwajanik Wachanalaya will be held on 29th September at 2 p.m. (S. T.) in the Hall of the Dadar English School.

CITY'S TOLL.

The total mortality from all causes in the city of Bombay on Wednesday was 151 as against 377 on the corresponding day of last year and 91, the year before last.

HINDU MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

Mr. J[illegible] E. Kharat (age about 20) and Mr. Benjamin M. Talapade (age about 22) have renounced Christianity and embraced Hinduism. They will be initiated on Sunday, September 28, at 5 p.m. (S.T.) at Hira Bag Hall, C. P. Tank Road.

PLAGUE IN THE PRESIDENCY.

The following statement of plague deaths reported to have occurred in Districts and Native States in the Bombay Presidency for the week ending 13th September, 1919, is published for general information:—

Bombay City 1, West Khandesh District 146, Thana District 1, Ratnagiri District 7, Hubli town 16, other places in Dharwar District 14, Bijapur District 2, Kolhapur and Southern Maratha Country States 13, Mangrol 27, other places in Kathiawar Agency 87, Surat Agency 8, Mundra 1. Total 325. Total, corresponding week of 1918, 703.

CHEMICALS.

(From our Correspondent.)

Bombay, Sept. 24.

No attractive features have been witnessed in the Chemicals market. The general tone is dull, with a decline in the quotations of almost all chemicals. The prices have been comparatively easier in the week than last week's prices.

BLEACHING.

Bleaching is the only chemical which has evidenced an appreciable advance in prices. There is a great scarcity in the market, and hardly a few merchants hold the stock. The price has touched nearly Rs. 40 per cwt. However, the quotations from England are now favourable to importers, hence, we do not think the tension will be protracted.

SAGO.

'Owing to fresh arrivals in big lots, the tension which was protracted for a considerable period has been to some extent relieved. Good lots have changed hands at nearly Rs. 16 per cwt.

QUOTATIONS.

Sodium Sulphide Rs. 10/12. Zinc Chloride English (1 cwt.) Rs. 30; Zinc Chloride American Rs. 20; Brown Sugar of Lead Rs. 70/75; Bi-c-Potash Rs. 80/90; Sulphuric Acid Rs. 12-2; Bleaching Powder Rs. 35/40; Magnesium Chloride Rs. 12; Magnesium Chloride (Eng.) Rs. 18; China Clay Rs. 130 (ton); Sago Rs. 16/17; Farina K Rs. 28/30; Glauber Salt Rs. 4-14; Washing Soda Rs. 6-8.

MR. ANDREWS AND PUNJAB ENQUIRY.

HIS PROGRAMME OF VISIT.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, Sept. 25.

In the course of a letter to the "Tribune" Mr. C. F. Andrews writes:—

"I understand that the Committee of Enquiry will not be sitting in Lahore for at least another five or six weeks and there may be still time to render help. I hope to be able to stay during the month of October and visit Gujranwala, Amritsar, Kasur, Lyallpur, Hafizabad and other places as well as to remain at intervals in residence at Mr. Harkishen Lal's house at Lahore. If possible, it is my desire to stay until the sessions of the enquiry itself at which I expect to give evidence. I shall also endeavour to make the path quite plain and simple for others to give evidence without any fear of the police or the C. I. D. I feel that I owe this duty to the Punjab and I wish to repay it."

WADIA WOOLEN MILLS CO, LTD.

A correspondent writes:—

The Wadia Woolen Mills Co., Ltd., has been duly registered and a certificate to commence business was issued by the Registrar of Companies, on the 24th instant. No prospectus is to be issued. The Company received applications for shares of an aggregate value of two crores including those allotted to Directors and the Directors are now proceeding with the allotment of the shares. The Directors of the Company are:—Messrs. Murarji Vassanji Manji, Madhavji Virji, Solicitor, Hussenbhoy Ahmedbhoy, Tricumdas Gordhandas Khatau, D. M. Wadia, J. R. Palani and W. T. Halai.

SPORTING NEWS.

RACING AT POONA.

SECOND BIG MEETING: THIRD DAY.

HANDICAPS.

(From our Racing Correspondent.)

POONA, Sept. 25.

(To be run on Saturday, September 27.)

THE ST. LEGER PLATE.—Distance R. C. and distance.

Winner, Rs. 15,000; second, Rs. 5,000; third, Rs. 3,000. (Handicap English.)

First Flier 9-5, Mordennis 9-5, William The Beau 8-11, Helford 8-11, Dersingham 8-9, Charcoal 8-7, Thunder 8-3, McNeil 8-2, Giacomi 7-7, Fiz Yama 7-7, Brendan 7-4, Matchlock 7-2.

THE ECLIPSE PLATE.—Distance about 5 furlongs.

Winner, Rs. 10,000; second, Rs. 3,500; third, Rs. 1,500. (Handicap English.)

Verge 9-12, Salandra 9-4, Poignant 8-4, Camberley 8-4, Cresset 8-2, Black Walnut 8-1, Resilience 8-0, Forward III 7-11, Waynflete 7-11, Black Kite 7-7, Necessity 7-2.

Top weight not accepting weights to be raised 3 lbs.

THE NORTHCOTE PLATE.—Distance 1 mile.

Winner, Rs. 4,000; second, Rs. 1,250; third, Rs. 750. (Handicap English.)

Mazboot 9-10, Anthracite 9-7, County Cricket 9-2, Cyanite 9-2, Symrex 9-1, Redspear 9-1, Royal Band 9-0, Kinsale 8-13, Country Lad 8-13, Pantomime II 8-11, Red Quill 8-11, Semparison 8-10, Dunskey 8-2, Cherry and Black 8-2, Royal Charter 8-1, Francis Armand 8-0, Misri Lal 7-12, Margreen 7-2, Zefus 7-2, Birthday Clothes 7-2, Enchantment 7-0, Treddle 7-0.

THE WARWICK PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Winner, Rs. 2,500; second, Rs. 800; third, Rs. 400. (Handicap English.)

Crushed Glass 9-5, Tara Pine 9-3, Gipsy's Advice 9-3, Antic 9-3, Duet 9-1, Lucky Queen 9-1, Checkmate 9-0, Christmas Holiday 9-0, Donna Inez 9-0, Minar 8-13, King's Head 8-12, Belle Syme 8-12, Oregon Pine 8-9, South Star 8-7, Trostan 8-7, Spearwood 8-6, High Life 8-4, Renette 8-1, Dorian 8-1, Rosemorder 7-11, Final Proof 7-11, Mill Mount 7-10, Golden Stream 7-10, Balira 7-9, Taffy's Darling 7-3, Japonette 7-1, Rare Ruby 7-0, Lupinus 6-11, First Exchange 6-11, Explosive 6-7, Lucky Thought 6-7.

THE SIRUR PLATE.—Distance 1 mile.

Winner, Rs. 3,000; second, Rs. 1,000; third, Rs. 500. (Handicap Country-breds.)

Maiden Palm 10-7, Maple 9-6, Tipster 8-3, Mountain Apple 8-3, Miss Twistum 8-2, Indian Apple 7-4, Sweet Apple 7-2, Toddy 6-12.

THE CURSETJEE DHUNJISHAW PLATE.—Distance 1 mile.

Winner, Rs. 6,000; second, Rs. 2,000; third, Rs. 1,000. (Handicap Arabs.)

Collingwood 9-12, Kayid 9-5, Anaiza 9-2, Dartmoor 9-0, Red Cross 8-13, Durban 8-10, Mentor 8-1, Zuheir 7-12, Dictate 7-10, Gazal 7-10, Nizam-ul-Mulk 7-9, Portcullis 7-9, Ferry Boat 7-8, Rose Hill 7-6, Tit Bits 7-4, Golshan 7-4, Quantity 7-4, Amir Aswad 7-3, Hakum 7-0, Warminster 7-0, Royal Court 7-0, Red Prince 7-0, Fury 7-0, Black Hussar 6-10, Gold King 6-7, Argonaut 6-7, Excelsior 6-7, Beadmaker 6-7.

THE KIRKEE PLATE.—Distance about 5 furlongs.

Winner, Rs. 6,000; second, Rs. 2,000; third Rs. 1,000. (Handicap Arabs.)

Anaiza 9-12, Dartmoor 9-8, Red Cross 9-8, Durban 9-5, Khundil 9-3, Four Aces 8-10, Defender 8-6, Ferry Boat 8-3, Innocence 8-2, Tit Bits 7-10, Aladdin 7-9, Bhookhri 7-7, Warminster 7-5, Battleaxe 7-4, Natal 7-3, Najdi 7-2, Diamond King 7-1, Mechanic 7-0, Resident 6-13, Powder Puff 6-11, Grey Stone 6-10, Marmora 6-9, Chester 6-7, Beadmaker 6-7.

Forfeits due if not struck out by 8-0 a.m. on Friday.

AHMEDABAD NOTES.

(From our Correspondent.)

AHMEDABAD, Sept. 24.

The Gujerat College Reading Room entirely managed and controlled by the Principal, subscribes the "Times of India", the "Bombay Chronicle", the "Modern Review", the "Indian Review", the "Review of Reviews and others. *Recently the "Chronicle" is stopped.* Why the students do not know. The Board of the Reading Room is adorned by the "Times of India" only. The students are doubtful as to whose benefit the periodicals are subscribed for. Is the "Times of India" the only paper desirable for the Collegians.

Mahatma Ghandi opened 6 schools for the depressed on his birthday. Prof. A. B. Druva is leaving the Gujerati College for a post in the Hindu University at Benares. The students are holding a social gathering in his honour on the 3rd proximo.

Mr. Indulal K. Yugnik delivered a public lecture on the "Indemnity Bill" when R. B. Ramanbhai M. Nilkanth presided (on the 23rd September, 1919.)

MR. DUNICHAND REMOVED TO AN UNKNOWN DESTINATION.

WIFE'S APPEAL REFUSED.

We understand that Mr. Duni Chand, Barat-Law, who was till now kept in the Lahore jail in the European ward, was transferred to an unknown destination on Friday. An appeal was made by Mrs. Dani Chand and children to the authorities not to remove him from Lahore as he was suffering from bleeding piles, but to no effect:—The "Tribune."

The Madras Government has sanctioned sixteen annual scholarships and equal number of free remissions for the benefit of Panchamas and other boys belonging to the aboriginal or criminal tribes studying in secondary schools. The value of these scholarships will be fixed at Rs. 3 per mensem when held in forms one to three and at Re. 6 in forms four to six.

ALLEGED MURDER.

CHARGE CHANGED INTO CAUSING GRIEVOUS HURT.

Mr. B. N. Athavle, the Acting Fourth Presidency Magistrade disposed of the case in which Inspector Mellville charged Albert Benjamin Jonathan and Edwin James Wainwright with murdering one Victor Gonsalves and with aiding and abetting each other in the commission of the offence.

The facts of the case in brief were that on the 18th instant at about 1 p.m. some persons were playing with money and cards in the Military Camp at Wadi Bunder. The two accused and the deceased were in the group. A dispute arose over some money and the second accused slapped the deceased on his face. The deceased got up and ran towards his quarters followed by the first accused who caught him and began to give him blows with his clenched first in the stomach. One Green who happened to be present saw the first accused dealing blow to the deceased whom he separated from the accused by threatening to hit him (accused). The deceased then went to his bed, vomitted and died after a few minutes. His body was examined by the Police Surgeon who found that the spleen was so very considerably enlarged as to weigh more than four times the average weight of a healthy organ. Death was due to rupture of the spleen. The blows given by the first accused did not appear to have been violent, but the consequence of the blows he had given, has been very unfortunate. The police surgeon added that a mere poke could have caused the rupture on such a spleen and under normal conditions a blow or two on the abdomen could not cause rupture of the spleen.

On the strength of the Police Surgeon's evidence the magistrate changed the charge of murder against both the accused, to that of voluntarily causing grievous hurt to the deceased to which charge both the accused pleaded guilty.

His worship convicted the accused and sentenced the first accused to pay a fine of Rs. 50 or in default one month's hard labour and the second accused to a day's simple imprisonment.

CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST.

SERVANT SENTENCED TO 4 MONTHS.

At the Esplanade Police Court before Mr. G. R. Khairaz, Sub-Inspector Achrekar charged one Jagdeo Ramsunder, a bhaiya with criminal breach of trust in respect of Rs. 1,000 the property of his masters Messrs. Cheniraj Jesram and company, bankers.

The evidence showed that on the 14th of July he was entrusted with a sum of Rs. 3,000 to be paid to one Mr. Joraji Deokaranji, a broker. But the accused paid Rs. 2,000 only to the broker and misappropriated the balance Rs. 1,000 and left the complainants' service. On the 22nd instant a partner of the complainants' firm discovered the fraud and reported to the police who arrested the accused on the same day at Bori Bunder and recovered property worth Rs. 700 in his possession.

The accused pleaded guilty and was convicted and sentenced to four months' hard labour.

BOGUS HEALTH INSPECTORS SENTENCED.

At the Esplanade Police Court Mr. A. H. S. Aston, disposed of a case in which Sub-Inspector Achrekar charged Ramchandra Chiranjilal and Dhulia Kasturchand with attempting to cheat one Rampal Lilak, by falsely personifying themselves as public servants.

It appeared that on the 12th instant both the accused went to the shop of the complainant who was a milkseller and posed themselves to him as Municipal Health Inspectors and intended to examine the milk lying in the complainant's pan. The complainant gave them some milk in two cups and the accused after tasting it remarked that it contained a large quantity of water and suggested Rs. 13 to be paid to them to settle the matter. Police Sepoy No. 1052 'B' who overheard the conversation regarding the pecuniary inducement, suspected the accused not to be Municipal Inspectors. He arrested them on the spot.

The accused pleaded guilty and were convicted. They admitted two previous convictions each. His worship sentenced the first accused to 12 months' and the second accused to 3 months' rigorous imprisonment.

A SERVANT THIEF "GETS A DAY."

At the Esplanade Police Court before Mr. B. N. Athavle, Sub-Inspector Salaskar charged one Deva Bhigu with the theft as a servant of 29 blank books valued at Rs. 40 belonging to his master Roshanalli Mowji, a book-binder.

It appeared that the accused of late left the complainant's service and on the 22nd instant he was found selling the books which the complainant identified to be his.

The accused pleaded guilty and was convicted and sentenced to a day's simple imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs. 30.

AN INCORRIGIBLE PICK-POCKET.

The Eplanade Police Court before Mr. G. R. Khairaz, Inspector Dyer charged one Din Mahomed Gulammohomed an old Mahomedan having nine previous convictions, the last of which was rigorous imprisonment for five years with the theft of a purse containing Rs. 18 in cash belonging to one Natha Girdhari.

It appeared that the complainant who had newly arrived in Bombay was watching boys playing foot-ball yesterday near the Esplanade when the accused cut his pocket and was walking away with the purse. A passerby saw it and informed the complainant who arrested the accused red-handed.

The accused pleaded 'guilty' and was convicted and sentenced to two years' hard labour.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE.

"PIERROT PIE" TONIGHT.

On Wednesday night, after a successful season, the Empire Revue Company bid farewell to Bombay, and to-night at the Excelsior Theatre, the Pierrot Pie Party, which a few weeks ago crowded the theatre, are opening a return season. On the present occasion we shall miss Mr. Sydney James, the director of the company, who has joined the great majority, but there remain 15 talented artists, and among them is Miss Madeline Rossiter, that charming comedienne whose presence in a company alone is sufficient to ensure success, to say nothing of "Zimmy," the Jazz drummer, who has usually something novel in store for his audiences. Pie No. 1 is on the menu for to-night. It is a pie full of good things which are clever and quaint and whimsical, and it is promised that many of the ingredients are altogether new to Bombay.

AHMEDABAD FIRST SPECIAL TRIBUNAL.

DASKROI MAMLATDAR'S KUCHERY BURNING CASE.

(Associated Press Special Service).

AHMEDABAD, Sept. 23.

The first tribunal to-day resumed hearing in the Daskroi Mamlatdar's Kutchery burning case. Mr. Baig, police investigating officer was the last prosecution witness in this case. He deposed about the statements recorded by him and the investigations made by him in the case.

The statements of accused Nos. 1, 2 and 3 were then recorded.

Accused No. 1, Vasram Sendha, said that he was sitting with three or four people on *Otla* of his house on the morning of the 11th April. The mob came from the Electric Power House and he took refuge in his house. The witnesses deposed against him on account of enmity with the three head jobbers in the Shahpur mills. The witnesses were all friends of the three head-jobbers who had to leave the Shahpur mill on account of the strike for increase of two annas in a rupee.

Accused No. 2 Chhagaji said that he was not in Ahmedabad on the day of riots and he had not taken any part in the riot near Daskroi Kuchery. The case was got up against him on account of enmity with Mahomedan jobbers.

Accused No. 3, Keval Ranchhod, stated that he was nat present at the scene of offence. He was in his house on the morning of the 11th April. The witnesses deposed against him on account of enmity with the head jobbers in the Shahpur mill.

The tribunal then charged the accused as follows that on April 11th, you were members of a mob which broke into and destroyed by fire and other means the north Daskroi Mamlatdare Kacheri in Ahmedabad and thereby committed offences under Sections 147, 149, 436 of the I. P. C., and within our cognizance.

All the accused pleaded not guilty. The defence gave names of 20 witnesses who will be examined to-morrow.

SUB-REGISTRAR'S OFFICE BURNING CASE.

The Court then took up the burning of the Sub-Registrar's Office case.

In this case there are four accused (1) Rustom Rehman, (2) Jan Mahomed Nurbhoy, (3) Ratna Gala and (4) Dadha Bhana.

Mr. K. M. Kemp, barrister-at-Law instructed by R. B. Manibhoy Government pleader and Mr. Bhailal Desai and Mr. Bhailal Patel Pleaders appeared for the Crown. Mr. Harilal N. Parakh, Mr. Mohomed Nasir Shaikh, Mr. Muljibhoy Solanki and Mr. Jeyantilal N. Thakore pleaders appeared for the four accuseds.

In opening the case for the prosecution, Mr. Kemp gave details of the riot at the Sub-Registrar's office and damage done by the rioters to the office by setting it on fire.

Prosecution withdrew charges against accused No. 3 Ratna Gala who was discharged.

The Sub-Registrar, Mr. Dayabhoy Parmanandas, deposed that he learnt the news of fire to his office from his Karkun Kesavlal. He tried to go to his office at about 10-30 a.m., but he could not go as the road was blocked by rioters. At 2 p.m., when he went to his office it was burning and the roof of the office had fallen down. Then he attended his office on Tuesday, when he saw everything excepting an iron safe was burnt down. The loss to the furniture was estimated at about Rs. 1,500, exclusively of records. Ahmedabad city and Talukas' records all were burnt down.

Khan Saheb Cursetji H. Mistry retired assistant engineer deposed that the damage done by rioters to the building by fire was to the extent of Rs. 10,366.

After two more witnesses were examined the prosecution closed their case and the defence gave about 20 names of witnesses.

The Court framed charges against three accused under Section 346, 147 and 149 I. P. C.

Defence witnesses will be examined to-morrow.

VADOD WIRE CUTTING CASE.

FURTHER EVIDENCE.

(Associated Press Special Service).

AHMEDABAD, Sept. 24.

Before the 2nd Special Tribunal to-day the three witnesses all Patidars were examined on behalf of the defence in the Vadod wire cutting case. Ranchhod Jeeva deposed to the fact that there was no meeting either on the 11th or 12th April last, at Paravadi as alleged by the prosecution. Two of the witnesses referred to their account books and showed that there were no entires of any kind on the 6th and 11th April both the days being observed as Hartal days in Vadod. The books showed there no transactions on those days whatever.

The President asked witness Rachhod Jeeva: Did the information about the derailmtnt at Nadiad reach Vadod on the 12th as alleged by some witness in this Court?

Witness: No sir there was no such information on the 12th.

One of the witnesses says that the news about the derailment had heached Vadod on the 12th.

Ans. No such news ever reached Vadod on the 12th.

Q. At whose commands the Hartal is observed.

Ans. Nobody's orders are necessary. The Hartal was spontaneous.

Q. Who is the Bania leader in the Mahajan?

Ans. One Chhagan Hargovan.

Q. Is there no Mahajan institution in Vadod? Such institutions do exist in cities.

Ans. No Sir.

Q. Is there no Paravadi Mahajan which manages the Paravadi-up keep?

Ans. There is ne such Mahajan whatever.

The following three witnesses namely Shivabhai Dwarkadas, Gafoor Rehman, and Tulsi Aju then examined. They said that the accused No. 2 was, on the night of the wire-cutting i.e., 12th April, in Gopalpura a village one mile distant from Vadod, and was patrolling with his ravaina as he always used to do. It was his duty to patrol the village as a police Patel. He used to sleep at the Dharam sala after patrolling.

The evidence of witness Tulsi Aju being over, the Court rose for the day.

FROM LETTERS TO EDITOR.

MR. R. B. PAYMASTER suggests the need of passing one uniform Rent Act applicable to the whole country on the lines of the Bombay Rent Acts with such amendments and modifications therein as may be deemed necessary in the light of the experience of the working of the measures in Bombay and other places where the Acts have been in operation.

MR. ARDESHIR RUSTOMJI SUBEDAR writing about the scandal in connection with company promotions in Bombay at present, says that the Government of India during their present session will be righly advised if they pass a resolution warning all the provincial Governments to see that the Indian Company's Act is not shamefully abused.

"A DAILY PASSENGER" complains of the inconvenience caused by the utter inadequacy of the cars and irregularity of tramway traffic at Thakurdwar and wishes to impress upon the Company the desirability of running at least 8 cars for Thakurdwar between 10 and 11 a.m. at the interval of 10 minutes to cope with the great rush of traffic.

"A KANARITE," writing about the Tupper memorial movement, says that if the title-hunters and title-holders or any other individuals feel themselves personally obliged to be grateful to the "Sab" they should do it on their own accord and not fasten it round the neck of the public, the bulk of whom are not even once blessed with the sight of the Sabib, much less his charming smole.

ATTACK ON TEMPORARY I. M. S.

An Indian I. M. S. has written to the "Statesman" as follows:—

Will you please insert the following lines in reply to your London correspondent regarding, Frontier Medical arrangements, dated London the 14th August, 1919, published in your issue of 5th September, 1919. The allegations made by your correspondent are the result of either hopeless ignorence or deliberate malicious intent. The vast majority of temporary I. M. S. officers hold qualifications registrable in the United Kingdom, and quite a good number of them are competent enough to have "pannel—doctors" as their assistants. Is Sir H. Brudett sure that all officers granted temporary commissions in the R. A. M. C. do possess qualifications in the English sense?

True it is that the temporary I. M. S. officers have been put on an equality with the men of the R. A. M. C. and I. M. S., and they have acquitted themselves creditably in the various theatres of war. It would do well for Sir Henry to start a serious enquiry into the workings of the Indian Hospitals in Mesopotamia, Egypt, and East Africa. Have not large hospitals been successfully run by these officers mainly?

It is unfortunate that such ill-considered and ungrateful remarks should have been made against the hundreds of Indian doctors who at considerable sacrifice, volunteered their services in the Army at the earnest call of the Government of India. It is these Indian doctors who helped to bring order out of the Mesopotamian muddle and who were responsible to a large extent for the efficient care of th sick and wounded in the different theatres of war.

BIJAPUR NOTES.

(From a Correspondent.)

BIJAPUR, Sept. 24.

On the evening of the 14th instant a large and crowded meeting was held at Chhattre's Narasinh Theatre to express disappointment and disapproval of the Bijapur public at the constitution of the Commission of Inquiry into the Punjab unrest and the Indemnity Bill that is proposed to be passed in the Imperial Council. The South African question regarding the status of Indians there was also the subject of one of the Resolutions passed at the meeting, as also the dismemberment of Turkey. Several speakers spoke well and feelingly. The well-known popular pleader, Mr. Kowjalgi, spoke on the last named subject with his usual effective eloquence. Mr. Ajrekar was in the chair.

A Social Service League has been instituted here at a meeting assembled in the Sheppard Hall yesterday under the presidency of the Hon. Mr. P. A. Desai. This is a very satisfactory sign of the awakening of the Bijapur public to a sense of civil duties between man and man. On Sunday the Acting District Superintendent of Police, Rao Bahadur R. H. Page, put up Mr. R. P. Lambert, Deputy Inspector General of Police, Southern Range, who is shortly proceeding on leave, to an interesting programme of sports in which the police, the local Secondary and Primary Schools including the Girls' Schools, took part.

(Continued from Colnmn 6).

to co-ordinate efforts in Secondary Education and consider proposals for the improvement of the teachers' lot.

A big demonstration was held on Friday last at the Madras Labour Union Premises to protest against the nomination of Mr. N. M. Joshi for the International Labour Conference. Objection was taken entirely on grounds of principle and the policy of Government in ignoring the voice of organised labour came for strong criticism.

His Excellency Lord Willingdon paid a visit to Coimbatore last week, where he was the recipient of numerous addresses. His remarks in reply to the Bar Association and at the College were not happily conceived and in questionable taste. To the Vakils assembled, he said that it was no compliment to Coimbatore to have so many thieving legal practitioners! and before the students, he started a defence of the disinterestedness of the British bureaucrat! Even the Anglo-Indian papers were hard put to it to explain His Excellency's humour!

MADRAS LETTER.

THE PUNJAB WEEK.

GREAT POPULAR ENTHUSIASM.

(From Our Correspondent.)

MADRAS, Sept. 23.

The Punjab Relief Fund.

The movement to collect funds for the relief of the distressed in the Punjab is still going strong. All local Indian papers are publishing long columns of appeals for Funds daily and a number of Sub-Committees have been formed for organising the "Punjab Week" and making it a success. There are sub-committees to organise the Press propaganda, to arrange for Benefit Performances, to collect materials for the bazar, to make house-to-house collections and so on So far about ten thousand rupees have been collected, the largest individual amount thus far subscribed being Rs. 2,000 by the Hon. the Raja of Ramnad who has also written to the Press yesterday pointing out the great wrong that has been done to our countrymen in the Punjab, and the immediate need for relieving distress there and calling upon his brother Zemindars to liberally contribute for the Fund. Beside Bombay the Madras effort may look quite puny but it has to be remembered that there are no merchant princes in Madras who can between them raise a lakh or two if they are minded to do it. Madras business is largely made up of export and import connections and is not of the quality to breed initiative and independence one so largely associates with the great captains of industry in Bombay. For public purposes, we largely depend here on the professional classes whose contributions can hardly run to anything beyond three figures. In such circumstances the amount so far subscribed in Madras is quite handsome and if the bazar yields as much as is expected Madras has every reason to be proud of her efforts.

Mr. Gandhi's Birthday.

On Sunday last there was a very big demonstration held on the Beach to do honour to Mr. Gandhi on his birth-day. Over 10,000 people had assembled there, a large proportion of whom represented the various Labour Unions of Madras who had formed into several Bhajana parties and marched down to the Beach with banners flying and profuse cheering. Dr. Subramania Iyer presided at the meeting and spoke of the saintly qualities of Mr. Gandhi and his great services to India. Mr. Arundale made another moving speech, keyed in the same pitch as his previous Sunday's performance with telling effect. Collections were made in the name of Mr. Gandhi for the Punjab Relief Fund. Mr. Arundale's mascot, a small ivory image of Vinayak fetched Rs. 82 and Dr. Subramania Iyer's chaddar, a lace one dyed in saffron, was sold for Rs. 115. There was Hundi collection also besides a miscellaneous assortment of goods gathered for the bazar. More than anything else I admire the spirit of self-sacrifice that was prominently noticeable at the gathering.

District Conferences.

Two important political conferences assembled last week-end, one at Tanjore under the presidency of Rao Bahadur N. Krishnasami Iyenger and the other at Nellore, under the presidency of T. Prakasam. The addresses dealt at length with matters of all-India importance from the Nationalist point of view and the resolutions generally followed the lines of the Provincial Conferences held last month. In one respect, however, the Tanjore Conference had ventured to move further than the Trichinopoly Conference. You will remember that on the latter occasion, a resolution to recall the Viceroy was scorched between the Subjects Committee and the Conference. In the Tanjore Conference, however, the following resolution, viz., "That this Conference is emphatically of opinion that His Excellency Lord Chelmsford has forfeited the confidence of the Indian public and respectfully urges that His Majesty the King-Emperor may be graciously pleased to consider whether His Excellency's continuance in the Office of Viceroy conduces to the best interests of the Empire," was passed with acclamation!

News Items.

A meeting of the Non-Brahmins was held at the premises of "Justice" Office, on Saturday last, under the presidency of the Hon. Rao Bahadur P. Thiagara Chethai to reaffirm their need for Communal Representation in the Reformed Councils.

The Second Annual Conference of the Madras Presidency Association takes place at Erode, on the 11th proximo, under the presidency of Lord Govindon.

The Government of Madras have sanctioned proposals to start a jam and pickle factory at Coonoor, with a capital outlay of Rs. 27,000 this year.

A Conference of Headmasters will assemble this month end at Triplicane Madras

(Continued in Column 5).

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.

Friday, 26th September, 1919.

DRIFT AND PROCRASTINATION.

The Hon. Mr. Sarma's resolution in the Supreme Legislative Council regarding the establishment of a state bank in India met at the hands of Government the fate that seems to be reserved for most proposals emanating from the representatives of the people and intended to promote a rapid development of the resources of the country. When the executive set their heart upon carrying out a certain measure or initiating a particular policy, they will allow no obstacle to stand in their way and will not appreciate the necessity of even giving time to the people for calm deliberation and the formulation of opinion. But in matters of urgent importance in which, from the public point of view, delay is undesirable, and early action is imperative, Government's motto is, "Soft; Not Yet." Be it educational expansion or industrial development, or economic reform, a thousand and one difficulties will be pleaded in support of a policy of drift and procrastination. The necessary funds will be lacking or the required experience will be wanting. The opposition of certain vested interests or sections of the population will be apprehended and the necessity of the suggested reform will be doubted. The outcome is that nothing will be done and the matter will be indefinitely postponed. It is only if the representatives of the people in the legislature are wide-awake, persistent, active and sincere, that they can compel Government to make at least a slight move. Government's inertia with reference to problems of vital interest to the country cannot but prove most irritating to these who want reforms to be undertaken and carried out with all possible expedition. Their attitude towards economic reforms has thus been utterly disappointing and we in India appear to have learnt little from the experience of the recent war. The country expected that Government would have thought out problems and would take action now that more than ten months have passed since the conclusion of the armistice. Critics of official policy are charged with being undiscriminating and irresponsible opponents who have no experience and who do not understand practical difficulties, and Government, at the same time, refuse to invest them with responsibility and to give them and their proposals a chance. Things go on in this happy—go—lucky, listless fashion, and there is "nothing doing" in the field of reform and development.

We called pointed attention to the question of a State Bank, in these columns a few weeks ago, and we are glad the Hon. Mr. Sarma raised a debate upon it, though without any tangible result, in the Viceregal Council. No one pretends that there are no difficulties surrounding the establishment of a Central Bank in India on the model of the state banks in other countries. But whatever obstacles there may be in the way, can certainly not be overcome by simply enumerating them or by waiting to see them removed somehow or other. The constitution, the functions and the advantages of a Central Bank have been elaborately discussed and authoritatively pronounced upon; and if Government thought that the discussion was inadequate, they could have appointed a committee to investigate the question further, and this was exactly what Mr. Sarma's resolution asked for. He showed what strides American banking had recently made and how backward India was, and enumerated the various advantages which would accrue to the country and the Government from the establishment of a State Bank. In his reply the Hon. Mr. Howard, the Finance Member, admitted the force of the arguments urged in support of the proposal before the Council and stated that Government only disagreed on the point of the measures to be adopted for the attainment of the object desired by all. This is the usual way in which Government admit the desirability of a certain reform, but are not prepared to undertake it for particular reasons. What prevented them in the present instance, from accepting Mr. Sarma's resolution which suggested the appointment of a committee to thresh out the whole question? It was declared to be the deliberate intention of Government to wait and see how existing arrangements developed and to consider, when things were ripe, if an Imperial Bank of India was a practical proposition. This pronouncement relating to Government's policy in connection with a Central Bank emphatically bears out the truth of the remarks we have made above about official attitude towards schemes of reform. The fact that the Presidency Banks rendered very useful assistance to the State in times of financial and currency difficulties, is hardly an argument against discussing how a State Bank should be established. Apart from the consideration that those banks only did what was expected of them in view of the peculiar relations in which they stand with reference to the State and the advantages they derive from that connection, we fail to see how the services rendered by the Presidency Banks, which we would not object to being gratefully acknowledged, come in at all when the problem to be solved is the creation of an Imperial Bank of India so urgently needed for the benefit of the whole country. Does it come to this that the people are to wait till it pleases the Presidency Banks to come to a decision with regard to a scheme of amalgamation? Are the Government and the public not competent to consider what is in their best interests and to try to have it?

The Hon. Mr. Howard's laboured plea for a policy of postponement and regard for the conveniences and views of the Presidency Banks was hardly relevant and convincing. No harm could have ensued if the question had been referred to the proposed committee. The banks would have had their say and other views would have received due consideration. Mr. Sarma very properly objected to the private negotiations for the amalgamation of the Presidency Banks which had taken place between Government and those bodies, and rightly contended that the question should be threshed out at a meeting of bankers in the public and that their recommendations should be submitted to the Secretary of State. For ourselves, we think that the scheme adumbrated by Prof. Keynes and attached to the report of the Chamberlain Commission, should be taken as the starting point for any discussion that may be regarded as necessary, and that in any case the consideration of the question should not be postponed. And we agree with Mr. Sarma in thinking that the public should be informed as to what is being done by Government and that private negotiations with the Presidency Banks are not desirable. It is just on the cards, if we may judge from the debate in the Supreme Council and the hints which have been thrown out as to the deliberations of the Presidency Banks, that Government may come before the public any day with a cut and dried scheme of Bank amalgamation in which there may be much to which the people may have to take exception. What the country wants is a National State Bank which will be under proper State control and which will be calculated to promote the economic interests of the people impartially and efficiently. The Hon. Mr. Howard's remarks in this respect are not reassuring. On the contrary, they lend colour to the impression that the vested interests of the Presidency Banks will receive an unduly large weight and that we shall not secure a State Bank of the type the people require. It is, therefore, imperative that Government should make a clear statement of their policy and that the public should strongly press for an open investigation and for the right solution of the problem of the State Bank.

PROVINCIAL CO-OPERATIVE CONFERENCE.

In an article published some time before the holding of the Co-operative Conference at Poona, we ventured to lay before the public, in general, and before co-operators, in particular, the problems which face the movement. It is now useful after the Conference has met and dispersed to examine in the light of what we then observed how these problems have been tackled by co-operative workers. But before doing so, it will not be out of place to comment on the constitution of the Conference and its methods of work. All conferences in this presidency organized by the Co-operative Department, and though for local conferences local committees are organized and funds raised, the organization of the Provincial Conference rests solely with the Registrar and its expenses are borne entirely by Government. It is also the tradition that the Governor opens the proceedings and presides over the deliberations for a time, while during the greater part of the sittings the Conference is presided over by a member of the Executive Council, preferably the one in charge of the Revenue and Finance Departments. This imparts to the gathering a semi-official atmosphere, which puts a damper on free discussion. Though the effect of this procedure was not quite evident in previous years, at the last Conference there was a decided want of enthusiasm which reduced the assembly to a quasi-official function. There was a proposal before the Conference—put forward by Mr. N. M. Joshi—that the organization of future conferences should rest with the Institute at Bombay. The principle underlying this suggestion was accepted, but though a draft constitution was placed before the Conference, it resolved to shelve the question for a year or more and called upon the Institute to frame a constitution for future conferences and to bring it up for adoption at the next Conference, which, of course, will be organized as at present under the auspices of the Co-operative Department. The change of procedure adopted at the last Conference with regard to the methods of discussion was also responsible for the comparatively unenthusiastic nature of its proceedings. Instead of papers from selected co-operators being invited as hereto, brief notes and suggestions were called for from all co-operative institutions represented at the Conference. But if this curtailed the scope for interesting debates on the other hand, it afforded an opportunity for the ventilation of numerous practical difficulties experienced by societies and led to valuable survey being made of the general principles underlying the finance of the movement, its propagation, its methods and machinery, administration, and supervision. The reports of the committees, badly drafted though some of them were, were adopted by the Conference. And those constitute a general enunciation of the policy of the movement with which few will be disposed to find fault.

The task of the Committee on Non-Credit Co-operation was probably the most onerous, and will leave the most lasting impress on the future of the movement. Guided by the decision of this Committee, the Conference approved of the establishment of a Co-operative Wholesale Society, in Bombay, for the purchase of supplies on behalf of co-operative institutions and for the sale of agricultural produce of members of rural societies and manufactured articles turned out by industrial societies. The proposed Society is to work at the outset only on a commission basis, and it will not, therefore, be necessary for it to raise much capital. The share capital to start with will be Rs. 100,000 divided into 10,000 shares of Rs. 10 each, which will be offered, in the first instance, to co-operative institutions. The shares will carry a maximum dividend of 6 p.c. and the balance of the profits will be distributed to the different co-operative institutions in proportion to the volume of business transacted with them. As the sole end of the project is to secure the cheapest possible supplies for co-operative institutions and to market produce on the best possible terms, it will be agreed that no better scheme could have been devised. Another question which was referred to the same Committee was the organization of small, cottage, and secondary industries. Mr. Gandhi's enthusiasm for the cause has contributed more to stimulating interest in this branch of national development than any efforts by the State or capitalists, but, at the same time, it is felt that the economic aspect of the movement cannot be neglected. The co-operative system seems most suited for the organization of small industries on an economic basis, but the practical application of the principle of co-operation in this field of national endeavour needs to be thoroughly explored, and an investigation into these, as suggested by the Conference, will be quite opportune. The next question to which we draw attention was the financial organization of the movement. It is not generally realized how ineffective, and sometimes even positively harmful, co-operative credit may be unless there is provision for the supply of prompt and adequate finance, through an agency which is co-operative in the spirit animating its operations if not in its constitution. But the provision of finance must be accompanied by the exercise of a certain amount of supervision over the working of the primary societies to which funds are lent, for otherwise the financial arrangements tend to be stereotyped and mechanical—a very grave risk in co-operative banking, where mutual touch between borrower and lender is absolutely essential. It is satisfactory to find that co-operators in this Presidency have awakened to the need for some efforts to systematize the financial arrangements towards this end. The Conference, on the recommendation of the Sub-Committee on finance, has resolved to reorganize the financial structure, with a view to ensuring a timely and adequate supply of funds to the agriculturists who are members of village societies. But a word of warning is necessary in this connection, as emphasised by Sir George Lloyd in his opening address. The multiplication of financing agencies is attended with a certain amount of risk, unless confidence has grown to a corresponding extent. The failure of some of the new banking institutions in the presidency to meet the needs of all co-operative societies situated within their respective areas of operation shows either that organization is defective or that public confidence has not been secured to the degree that is necessary. In either contingency, it will be desirable to cry halt to further organization on the present lines, and to review the existing financial structure with the aim of adjusting it to the sound dictum which the Conference accepted—that financing agencies should be so organized as to permit of supervision being conducted efficiently and economically, and adequate and prompt funds being provided for rural primary societies. There were several other questions of great importance which were considered at the Conference. With these we shall deal on another occasion.

THE INDUSTRIAL BOOM.

We notice that the authorities of the Bombay Stock Exchange have at last awakened to the danger of the frenzied speculation hitherto permitted and encouraged by themselves. A meeting of the Bombay Share Brokers' Association was held on Monday to consider what steps should be taken to remove the difficulty and confusion caused by the floatation of new companies and the placing of their shares in the market on a high premium before the companies have actually been registered. The meeting, after much discussion, resolved "not to transact any business in the shares of those newly-started companies of which no transactions have been so far made." The decision of the Association, unusual as it is, will have some salutary effect in checking, to some extent, the reckless speculation that has been both a danger and a shame to the financial world of Bombay. But the action taken by the Association is wholly inadequate and will hardly cure the evils and immoralities of company promotion and share speculation which have been reduced to a fine art by many financiers, the agents, the underwriters and brokers and *hoc genus omne*. These evils and immoralities required a radical remedy by legislation and we trust Government will intervene immediately. As to the resolution of the Association, we think that, having regard to the need of a rapid industrial development along sound lines, the Association should have made exception in favour of genuine transactions in shares of duly-registered companies, which do not carry with them the taint of unfair and unwarranted premium, and which are purely investing transactions. This is apart from the question whether the legislature should not lay down a time-limit during which no transfer of shares of newly-registered companies should be permitted—a suggestion which, as part of a comprehensive reform of present practice, deserves careful consideration. Meanwhile, the resolution of the Association while it may conceivably deter genuine and fair investing transaction in shares of sound concerns and thus hamper industrial development on right lines, contains no guarantee that speculative inflation in shares manipulated by scheming brokers will be checked. The shares of new companies, not available in the open market, will be monopolised by those who underwrite them or manage to secure a large holding of them. The resolution will thus have the effect of putting more grist in the mill of underwriters and profiteering brokers as if they have not made enough money already. A comprehensive and more satisfactory solution of the present evil must be found, which, while putting it down effectively, will not prejudicially affect the rapid development of Indian industries.

Notes of the Day.

Exchange of Pulpits

To those interested in the polity of the Christian Church, the letter of Dr. Palmer, the Bishop of Bombay, in the "Times" would come as a serious warning. Christians who owe their religion to a single revelation have through political and evangelical differences been broken into nearly three hundred denominations. Most of these, which are non-conformist in character, persevere through causes, which it is unsafe to transplant in countries where their origin cannot be appreciated. We have in India proselytising enterprises that range from the Roman Catholic Church to the Seventh Day mission. There is a school of thought which regards these fissiparous tendencies as nothing harmful, imagining that the broken units represent centres of intense conviction. That may be argued to be so in some Christian countries, but in India, where these factions are reproduced in miniature, there is no justification for continuing querulous rivalries wherever amalgamation is possible One of the reasons, why Indian Christians are in the bulk priest-ridden and disunited in non-religious concerns is the reaction due to denominational differences. There is also the tendency to unhealthy proselyting rivalry to be avoided. If there cannot be union, there might at least be unification wherever possible.

Bombay Government and Political Prisoners.

We do not understand why the Government of Bombay persist in treating political prisoners as ordinary prisoners. Even in the Punjab and at a time when officials have a *carte blanche* political prisoners are allowed to use their own dress and food, and what is generally more important to them they are allowed to read and write. The presumed ignorance of the Government of the steps the Punjab Government have taken is not at all creditable to them. Now that the matter has been brought to their knowledge, we trust Bombay will follow considerate methods in dealing with political prisoners. In this connection, we note with regret the unenviable distinction of the Bombay Government in having done nothing in the matter of releasing political prisoners in honour of the Peace celebrations. It was not for the lack of direction from the Government of India, who are explicit on the point that there should be liberal treatment. We hope that the Government of Bombay will make amends during the celebrations in December.

Mr. R. P. Masani

The selection of Mr. R. P. Masani, for the newly revived post of Deputy Commissioner of the Bombay Municipality, is a very happy step and both the Municipality and Mr. Masani deserve to be congratulated on it. It is exactly a score of years ago that Mr. Masani's connection with the Municipality began, as the head clerk of the Secretary's office, and eight years later conspicuous ability and capacity for hard work elevated him to the Secretaryship itself. His term of Secretaryship has been characterised by exemplary despatch of business, as a result no doubt, of the reorganisation of his office which he carried out soon after his appointment. As to his knowledge and grasp of municipal matters, Corporators, as well as Commissioners, past and present, have readily acknowledged that he is a veritable walking encyclopaedia of municipal lore. But Mr. Masani's interests and activities are not confined to municipal matters only. As is well-known, he is actively interested in the Society for the Protection of Children in Western India, of which he was one of the founders, the Released Prisoners' Aid Society, the Poor Parsi Housing Fund, the Parsi Girls' School Association, the Zoroastrian Amelioration Fund and the like. Recently we had occasion to refer to his interest in folklore. Indeed, it has been a matter of surprise to many of his friends how in the midst of his busy labours as Secretary, he has been able to spare time to perform the other duties which is voluntarily imposed on himself. Mr. Masani is the first Indian to occupy the responsible post of a Deputy Commissioner and his talents and capacity for work will find a vastly extended field for exercise, when the Municipal Constitution will be recast shortly.

Unlimited White-Washing.

Thus the 'Looker-On":—

The session has been a memorable one for many reasons, and will go down to history as the occasion on which unlimited white-washing was done, or sought to be done. The Frightful Blunderers have been plastered with praise by the Viceroy; The Punjab Blunderers are to be indemnified against the findings of the Enquiry Committee. Both attempts at coddling bureaucrats,—at protecting undeserving fools from the slings and arrows of outraged public opinion,—are as futile as they are unwise. And the sequel to the Punjab Affair is the greater political crime for it is the more foolish. I admire Lord Chelmsford's loyalty to his subordinates, but since they over-ruled him in Council, I fail to see even the ethical correctness of the Viceroy's Quixotism. It is not as though Simla dictated the policy of O'Dwyerism to Lahore. Lahore pursuaded Simla by many specious representations to let the dreadful men do their damndest. In a moment of weakness—one of several—Lord Chelmsford gave the O'Dwyers all the rope they clamoured for, and now seeks to ward off the inevitable sequel. Since the Viceroy was persuaded to act against his own convictions, I fail to see what claim the Punjab Gang can have on his Excellency's support.

GRAVE RAILWAY CRISIS IN LONDON.

ULTIMATUM TO GOVERNMENT.

RAILWAYMEN'S DECISION TO STRIKE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)
LONDON, Sept. 24.
Recd. 11-30 p.m. Sept. 25.

Despite the Government statement Mr. Thomas announces to-night that the National Union of Railwaymen has unanimously decided to strike as from noon September 26th unless a new offer is received from Government.

ULTIMATUM TO GOVERNMENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)
LONDON, Sept. 24.
Recd. 12 noon, Sept. 25.

Mr. J. H. Thomas announces that the ultimatum has been presented to the Government on the railway crisis and will expire at noon to-morrow.

MR. THOMAS' WARNING OF RAILWAY STRIKE.

"NOT TO BE TAKEN TOO SERIOUSLY."

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Sept. 24.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Sept. 25.

The Labour correspondents consider that Mr. Thomas' warning of railway trouble should not be taken too seriously. They point out that the already protracted negotiations with the railway executive have still two months to run and with Government help it is practically certain that a settlement will be reached. Mr. Thomas' warning is regarded as being addressed particularly to the Labour extremists who are trying to force a strike. The Secretary of the locomotive engineers said last night that he was not aware of any crisis.

RAILWAYMEN'S UNION REFUSE GOVERNMENT OFFER.

DISPUTE OVER SCHEME FOR STANDARDISING WAGES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Sept. 24.
Recd. 7-30 p.m., Sept. 25.

Reassuring statement in this morning's newspapers with regard to the railway situation did not prepare the public for to-day's railwaymen's ultimatum to the Government. Dispute centres round the Government's proposed scheme for standardising wages under which according to the railwaymen's executive some grades of railwaymen will suffer reduction up to fourteen shillings weekly. The National Union of Railwaymen to-day refused the Government's offer and informed the Ministry of Transport that in the event of further offer not being received at noon on Thursday it will call a strike.

There have been prolonged negotiations on the subject of standardisation which is enormously difficult owing to the fact that there are 128 grades of different variety. Mr. Thomas declares that the Government has agreed that the standardisation should be upward and a settlement with the locomotive men incorporates this, but the proposals for other grades do not. Apparently the offer referred to as having been rejected means the Government's standardisation proposals.

GOVERNMENT'S REPLY.

Sir Eric Geddes to-day conferred with the Premier at Downing Street. Shortly after the publication of the ultimatum Government issued a reply that the action of Railwaymen's Executive in delivering an ultimatum on the very day on which the powers of the Board of Trade were transferred to the Ministry of Transport appears quite unjustified. The advance of wages applies to the whole railway staff and would involve the companies in an estimated additional permanent expenditure of over 45 millions sterling annually, compared with the pre-war costs and this does not include any portion of the war wage which might be continued under the agreement of last March.

If the Companies were worked on commercial basis this increase could only be met by a very substantial increase in goods and passenger rates. It is estimated that other concessions already granted will cost another twenty millions annually, making sixty-five millions permanent annual increase on the pre-war paybill of forty-seven millions. Passenger rates have already been advanced fifty per cent. in case of ordinary bookings, and this might have to be extended to all passenger fares. It was certain that in order to meet increased pay goods rates would have to be substantially advanced probably by over fifty per cent. Such increase must naturally be borne by the community and the country's export trade. The Government's statement concludes by pointing out that under the existing agreemen between the Government and the National Union of Railwaymen no man can be worse off than he is to-day till the end of December.

CASUALTY IN NEW YORK STEEL STRIKE.

SENATE TO INVESTIGATE THE SITUATION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Sept. 23.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Sept. 25.

NEW YORK.—The first day of the steel strike showed that twenty states were affected. Disorders are only reported from a few places. The Guards shot seven persons at Newcastle, Pennsylvania, one of them mortally. Numerous arrests have been made in various centres. The reports of the second day record several gains for the strikers particularly in Ohio. Many additional works in Chicago and Pittsburg have closed down.

Rioting continues in several places and encounters with guards are occurring. The casualties so far are one dead, three probably fatally wounded and scores hurt. The Senate has decided immediately to investigate the strike situation with a view to possible Government intervention.

PRINCE OF WALES GOES TO VICTORIA.

RECEPTION BY A HUGE CHEERING CROWD.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)
LONDON, Sept. 24.
Recd. 12 noon, Sept. 25.

Victoria, British Columbia.—The Prince of Wales arrived here by steamer to-day and was received at the entrance to the harbour by a flotilla of motorboats. A huge cheering crowd was on the pier

ACCIDENT TO OTARU MARU NO. 3.

RUNS ASHORE ON RAS ALULA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)
LONDON, Sept. 23.
Recd. 12 noon, Sept. 25.

Messrs. Lloyds' telegram from Aden dated the 21st Sept. says, the agent there learns from the Italian Vice-Consul that the Otaru Maru No. 3' which left Singapore for Marseilles on the 2nd August has been ashore badly damaged since the 20th August on the Ras Alula, Northern Somaliland, and is in urgent need of assistance which the Vice-Consul is at present unable to render.

CABLE ITEM.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)
LONDON, Sept. 24.

Launch of the light cruiser Despatch which was abandoned on September 11th owing to the vessel jamming on ways was successfully accomplished to-day.

END OF MINE CLEARANCE SERVICE.

OFFICIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Sept. 24.
Recd. 12 noon, Sept. 25.

The official announcement that the mine clearance service will cease at the end of November gives little indication of the immense and dangerous labour involved in sweeping up the minefields in the neighbourhood of the British Isles within a year of the armistice. All that now remains is the removal of remnants of huge minefield between the Shetlands and Norway and the remaining German mines off the Heligoland Bight. Although entire clearance of all the mines laid is not claimed sufficient routes for normal sea traffic are guaranteed. The task involved close search over forty thousand square miles, and a large proportion of the area had to be covered twice, sometimes thrice.

A very large percentage of work was allotted to Great Britain, hence the mine clearance service was inaugurated. To the end of August nineteen thousand British and German mines had been accounted for in the home waters and three thousand five hundred in the Mediterranean. Of the thirty-three thousand British mines laid in Southern waters mostly early in war it was found that only a very small proportion remained. The men worked in the finest spirit. Three mine sweeping vessels were lost at home and two in the Mediterranean during the progress of the work. On the other hand, only six merchant vessels were lost through striking mines since November 1918. The work of clearing the waters allotted to Great Britain has now reached a stage when it is possible to fix its termination, namely November 30th for home waters and 30th September for the Mediterranean. The other places abroad are already clear. There will still be some danger from the drifting mines as long as large minefields exist in the German area.

"WE HAVE SPENT TOO MUCH ON MESPOT."

SIR G. C. BUCHANAN'S VIEWS:

"THE TIMES" SUPPORT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Sept. 23.
Recd. 11.30 p.m., Sept. 25.

Opening a series of articles in the "Times" on Mesopotamia, Sir G. C. Buchanan emphasises that in the present economic crisis there is no money to spend on visionary and philanthropic enterprises that cannot possibly show adequate return for a generation. We have already spent far too much money on Mesopotamia. He declares that a great deal of abuse of the Government of India in connection with the "Mesopotamian scandal" is unmerited. The Government of India was very badly served in Mesopotamia and India and kept ignorant of events, but when the Mesopotamian report was published, very great changes occurred and the situation is well in hand. The wastage under the War Office regime was shocking. There seemed to be absence of financial control. All departments were extravagant, chiefly the Inland Water Transport with a directorate for the development of local resources a good second. Strictest economy is now required. There must be an end to ordering towns to be built regardless of expense, building concrete roads with material from India and carrying out other large public works without estimates properly drawn up by competent men. A very great deal of more detailed information is required before even a beginning can be made towards the regeneration of Mesopotamia. Sir G. C. Buchanan expresses the opinion that irrigation possibilities are considerable, but exaggerated. He doubts the expediency of carrying out Sir James Willcock's huge schemes in the near future

"TIMES'" COMMENTS.

A "Times" leader supporting Sir G. S Buchanan's views, points out that a number of non-combatant officers and officials from India are at present employed in Mesopotamia to the great detriment of India's pressing needs. The War Office is totally unfitted to develop the resources of Mesopotamia. The "Times" urges recall of every officer and man not required for garrison purposes all the more because there is reason to fear that under military auspices the process of exploitation has already begun. As regards navigation and the acquisition of land tendencies are working which require early attention of Parliament.

LAND REVENUE ADMINISTRATION.

The question of land revenue administration and the forms of land tenure are very grave. Already there is a disposition to repeat the mistake made in India in the early days of British rule and the result may be that genuine cultivators will suffer or be expropriated. The remedy is to establish some sort of separate civil control as speedily as possible and confine the military to professional duties. A committee of experts in Asiatic land questions should investigate the whole of the land problem before any permanent rights are acknowledged and acquisitions of land already made by speculators should be scrutinised. It would probably be best not finally to decide on the course to be adopted in Mesopotamia for a long time. Mesopotamia's real need at present is a man like Lord Cromer. A further question is whether superior control should be vested in India or England.

GENL. DENIKINS' PROGRESS

QUARTER OF EUROPEAN RUSSIA WRESTED FROM BOLSHEVIKS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)
LONDON, Sept. 24.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Sept. 25.

It is authoritatively announced that Denikin has won about a quarter of European Russia with a population of thirty millions from the Bolsheviks, and he is in occupation of the third, fourth and fifth great cities of Russia. His armies number between three and four hundred thousand.

FEAR OF FIUME MOVEMENT SPREADING TO OTHER PARTS.

UNEASINESS IN CONFERENCE CIRCLES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Sept. 24.
Recd. 7-30 p.m., Sept. 25.

PARIS.—Uneasiness is growing in the Conference circles lest the Fiume movement should spread to other parts of the Dalmatian coast. The Yugo-Slavs in Paris are very apprehensive. The general disposition at first was to regard D'Annunzio movement as a beautiful romance, but this is disappearing in the face of the realisation that Greece and even Germany might adopt similar tactics to gain control of the disputed territory.

President Wilsons's answer with regard to the Fiume compromise is not expected for several days.

PEACE TREATY IN U. S. SENATE.

CONSIDERATION OF AMENDMENTS POSTPONED.

FIRST TRIAL OF STRENGTH BETWEEN OPPOSING PARTIES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Sept. 24.
Recd. 12 noon, Sept. 25.

Washington.—The Senate has adopted by 43 votes to 40 the motion of Senator Lodge postponing the consideration of the Republican Amendment of the Peace Treaty until the 30th September. Vote is considered as the first test of strength between the opposing parties.

EXCHANGE OF PULPITS IN INDIA.

BISHOP OF BOMBAY'S SUGGESTION TO THE "TIMES."

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)
LONDON, Sept. 23.
Recd. 12 noon, Sept. 25.

In a letter to "The Times" in connection with the controversy in that journal regarding exchange of pulpits, the Bishop of Bombay describes the recent united services in Bombay and suggests that the experiments in Bombay embody principles which might be applied in England also. He says in India union is desired by practically all Indian Christians except the Roman Catholics, therefore, the question is far more immediately pressing in India than in England. The real obstacle to Indian union is the home disunion with all its separate missionary organisations. He is anxious th no false step in England should needlessly delay the Indian movement.

PRESENT CONGESTION OF PASSENGERS.

INDIA OFFICE'S ANNOUNCEMENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Sept. 23.
Recd. 11.30 p.m., Sept. 25.

The India Office announces that arrangemen's have been made whereby two special ships will be placed at its disposal to relieve the present congestion of passengers proceeding to India. It is hoped that the ships will sail before October 31st. This and other accommodation will provide a thousand berths during October. Half will be made over to the Indian Trade Commission for allocation to members of business firms with Indian branches.

The India Office explains that as its position in allotment of passages appears to be misunderstood the passenger accommodation to India is allocated by the Shipping Controller, after providing for military needs which, at present are paramount and leaving a certain proportion of berths at shipping companies' free disposal. The India Office, therefore, does not control the whole or even the greater part of the accommodation, but only a very small portion has been allotted to it by the Ministry of Shipping. The steamship Dufferin, which was to have left Southamption in the beginning of September, cannot sail until the end. Accommodation in that ship was allotted early in August, before the congestion arose. The women who have been allotted passages are accompanying or rejoining husbands or proceeding on duty themselves. It would have been productive of great hardship to deprive them of passages before the present congestion arose or could be foreseen and after they had made all arrangements to leave the country. Allotments, therefore, are allowed to stand, but owing to the present situation, it has been decided to allot no passages to India in October to families of officers of Indian services, except a few cases, where passages have already been definitely promised or in which very strong reason makes the provision of passage imperative. Such cases are examined and decided by a special committee of the Council of India at the India Office.

SALE OF INDIAN TEA IN LONDON.

PRICES OF LOWER GRADES FURTHER REDUCED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Sept. 23.
Recd. 12 noon, Sept. 25.

29,101 packages of Indian tea were auctioned yesterday. The prices of the lower grades were a halfpenny to a penny per pound lower than the previous day.

ESTATE OF LATE SIR D. M. WALLACE

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)
LONDON, Sept. 23
Recd. 12 noon, Sept. 25.

The late Sir D. M. Wallace left £76,445 sterling.

GOVERNMENT TRIUMPH!

INDEMNITY BILL PASSED.

AGAINST STRONG PROTEST.

MORE OFFICIAL RECRIMINATION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
SIMLA, Sept. 24.

The last meeting of the Autumn Session of the Imperial Legislative Council was held to-day, the Viceroy presiding.

At question time Sir William Vincent replying to Mr. S? Sinha said during April and May the Peshawar City was the focus of seditious intrigues in connection with Afghan designs upon India. A committee of Union and Progress was formed which attempted to set up a Revolutionary Administration and attacks were planned upon cantonments and jails. A punitive force has been imposed on the city for three years at the annual cost of one and a half lakhs.

The Commander-in-Chief replying to Seth Nathmal said the question of erection of memorials to British and Indian soldiers was being dealt with by the Imperial Graves Commission upon which India was represented by Sir. F. D. Pattani, and Sahibzada Aftab Ahmed Khan. The only business on the programme was the passing of the Indemnity Bill and Sir William Vincent in moving that the bill as amended be passed quoted the opinion of Mr. Gandhi who had written to press that the bill as published was almost harmless. As far as the question of indemnity was concerned Mr. Gandhi would go much further than the Government of India. Sir William Vincent asked the Council to pass the bill which was necessary and harmless.

Pandit Malaviya opposing the motion said the Bill should not be placed on the Statute Book, in its present form. He spoke for two hours controverting official statements about the disturbances in the Punjab and in conclusion appealed to the Viceroy to withhold his assent to the Bill and proceed with it at the Delhi Session, when the report of the committee of Enquiry would be in the hands of the public. The debate had not concluded when the Council adjourned for lunch at 1-30 p.m.

DETAILS.

SIMLA, Sept. 25.

To-day's was the final meeting of the autumn session of the Imperial Legislative Council. There was a general feeling of relief that the amendments proposed to the Indemnity Bill were finished and the excessive tedium which prevailed yesterday was superseded by the atmosphere of cheerfulness particularly on the Government Bench. Lady Chelmsford arrived shortly before his Excellency to listen to the last day's proceedings. A number of replies to questions were of considerable length and this part of the business took longer than the usual time.

The Home Member referred Mr. Sinha to the portion of his Excellency's speech which demonstrates the efforts the Government of India were making to voice the feelings of Muslim India in the present world situation. The assurance given to the honourable member that the Government had done and would continue to do all in their power in this direction was greeted with applause.

Control of Prices of cloth.

Sir George Barnes gave a number of details with regard to the control of prices of cotton cloth, etc. He stated that the Controller of Cotton Cloth has sold and controlled rates of standard and other cloth in the United Provinces, Bihar and Orissa, the Punjab, Assam, the Central Provinces, Bombay, Baluchistan, Bengal, the North-West Frointer Province and Delhi. The Government of Bihar and Orissa had also made very large purchases of imported cloth in November last, when the market was at its lowest point. In October the Government of Bengal had decided to license wholesale transactions in cloth in Calcutta and appointed a Cotton Advisory Committee which issued some 1,700 licenses and whose operations brought about a heavy fall in the price of cloth. The total quantity of cloth obtained upto date by the Controller and supplied to provinces amounted to 10,716 bales or very nearly twenty million yards. The fact that standard cloth had been on market had undoubtedly kept the price of ordinary cloth down, but there was every reason to believe that the price of standard cloth had been appreciably below that of ordinary cloth of even inferior quality. Government did not consider now that price of cloth was so high as to cause distress. There were still large stocks of standard cloth on hand.

Details of post-bellum distrubution of relief were supplied by Mr. Howard. It was hoped, he said, that the amount available for purchase would be roughly 128 lakhs. This would be issued to Europeans and Indians in proportion of one to three to assist officers and men and their dependents and widows and children of the dead.

The Commander-in-Chief gave some information regarding the disposal of bodies of Indian soldiers who died in the war and erection of monuments. The Imperial Graves Commission in London was dealing with the question of erection of memorials to British and Indian soldiers. Appropriate designs had been prepared and sent home. The Government of India had also offered to defray the cost of a general monument to be erected in each theatre of war.

INDEMNITY BILL.

Questions and answers having concluded Sir William Vincent moved that the Indemnity Bill be passed. While moving that the Act of Indemnity be passed he said that for days past there had been a heated and full dress discussion, and he did not think that he should again enter into details to show that the Act was quite inevitable and harmless. But he was glad to say that inspite of the delicacy of the matter he was thankful to the members of the Council for having manifested self-restraint in course of the debate. There could be no doubt that both Europeans and Indians were deeply moved by the recent occurrences but these events, however sad they were, could not prevent the Council from arriving at a perfectly just appreciation of the requirements of the case. He was glad that the bill he had the honour to move had much general approval before the Council except some opposition here and there. He thought that the Council might like to know the views of one who had had approved the measures taken to suppress the recent disturbances. He referred to Mr. Gandhi. Ideas about this gentleman were entertained on both extremes. There were some who thought him a man of most dangerous character to society. There was another class of opinion quite equal in weight to that of the former and this class considered him as a man of saintly character and of almost superhuman insight. The Hon. Pandit Malaviya referred to him in the recent debate as a man of highest motives and of finest and disinterested character. He said that in view of what the Government understood by him he was a man having full courage of his convictions, a qualification not very often found among Indians. Mr. Gandhi always tried to place unswervingly his views before the Government. As regards the question of indemnity Mr. Gandhi would go further in the provisions than the Government proposed to do. Writing in the "Young India", which Sir William Vincent thought was under Mr. Gandhi's control, writing in that paper, Mr. Gandhi said that he ventured to say that the Bill was harmless and that whatever be the report of the Committee of Enquiries, this Bill was bound to be passed. Pandit Malaviya had referred to Mr. Gandhi as an authority of very great weight and he thought that the opinion of such a revered man would certainly elicit due consideration at the hands of the Pandit. At any rate he put it to the Council that this Bill was a necessary and harmless measure which, in no way forestalled the report of the Committee of Enquiry.

Pandit Malaviya's opposition.

Pandit Malaviya said, he should oppose the Bill. He did so with all the responsibility which fell upon him as an elected member of the Council, and he did so after thoroughly weighing the words of his esteemed friend Mr. Gandhi. The Bill was to be considered on its merits. The opinion of Mr. Gandhi was entitled to be weighed, but there was a higher power to which he should bow the power and guidance of one's own conscience. It was this higher and nobler instinct, which led him to oppose the bill as it stood. He was glad that the Hon. Home Member had paid a compliment to Mahatma Gandhi. It was all just, but he hoped that after maintaining such a nice opinion about Mr. Gandhi, the Hon. Home Member would advise the Punjab Government to annul the sentence prohibiting his entering the Punjab areas. He objected to the phraseology of the preamble because it pre-supposed that what measures the Government took were justified by the stern necessity of the time. It was this position, which he challenged and which must be put clearly before the Council. The modification which the Government thought to have carried out by the substitution of the words "enforced martial law" had altered the whole position, and this ground itself was sufficient to ask the Council that the Bill should not be passed. Instead of "where as martial law was enforced", it ought to be shown that whereas certain actions, and if possible, all actions taken by the officers were justified and in strict consequence with the demands of the occasion and that the Government was going to indemnity those officers. Such a position would not have elicited a single word of comment against it

Punjab Government Telegram.

The Hon. the Home Member during his speech the other day read to the Council a telegram which the Government of India had received from the Punjab Government on the 13th April, asking that martial law should be introduced in Lahore, Amritsar, and other parts of the Punjab because certain things had happened there. Now the telegram did not state the whole truth. It gave only a side-issue and stated only a part of the whole story and such stuff was not in any way sufficient for the Government of India to form any sound judgment as to whether martial law should be introduced. Even on the 10th April, after temporary disturbances and the expiry of several persons, everything was quiet in Lahore. A correspondent of the "Pioneer", writing in its column on the 25th, said that as a matter of fact on the evening of 10th April, no real anxiety was caused by the mob. The fact stated by this writer could not be an unfathomable mystery. The "Civil and Military Gazette" published that after 6-30, there was all quiet on the 10th, at Amritsar and Lahore. Therefore, the telegram upon which the Hon. Home Member relied

(Continued on page 8).

GOVERNMENT TRIUMPH.

(Continued from page 7).

was not sufficient to justify the continuation of martial law. In several parts of Punjab the disturbances were not such as to necessitate the aid of military authorities. He had put forward some questions to the Government in order to sift the evidence and thereafter arrive at truth but to his utter disappointment the Government refused to undertake them. In these circumstances he was entitled to assume the correctness of those facts for the purposes of this debate. The Council would remember that he had a personal knowledge of the martial law incidents and he put forward those allegations on his own authority and on the authority of many of his respectable friends. The Government was ready to believe the report of its subordinates and police officers who could be bribed for anything, and the Government was not doing well to refuse to answer the allegations by an Hon. Member of his standing.

Then he entered into detailed criticism of Mr. Hailey's speech and established the truth of his own statements. Coming over to Mr. Thompson's speech he said that in the Badshai Mosque case a C. I. D. Inspector had, according to his evidence on oath, himself admitted that he denied to answer that he was a C. I. D. and this provoked the Chairman of that meeting to declare that no C. I. D. man should enter their deliberations. He was sorry that Mr. Thompson had tried to minimise the sufferings and indignities to which respectable Indians were put. He read a letter from a barrister who clearly stated all the lots of hardships that they were put to.

The Pandit criticised General Hudson who called the meeting of an unarmed mob as organised rebellion. Referring to Sir George Lowndes he said that he ridiculed the opposition of the bill because of some reasons which were absolutely fallacious.

Absolutely unjustified."

Continuing Pandit Malaviya said the Law Member was absolutely unjustified in offering gratuitous insult to Raja Sir Rampal Singh when he said that he (the Raja) had read out a speech written by a friend. The speaker sent a telegram to Raja Rampal Singh to come back to Simla and tell the Law Member that he had written his own speech and the opinion he expressed was his own. Pandit Malaviya read a telegram to the Council received from Raja Sir Rampal Singh in which he said he was sorry he could not come in time and asked the Pandit to tell Government that he wrote his own speech and the Government was wrong in thinking otherwise and the opinion he expressed was his own.

As for the Law Member's criticism that the members from other provinces opposed the bill in the Council while the members from the Punjab did not say a word against it he (speaker) could only say this, that the people of the Punjab had so far not been given any opportunity to express their opinion on what happened and what they suffered. The Law Member had also ridiculed those who had gone to the Punjab to enquire into the incidents as a self-constituted commission. This was not the truth. These gentlemen were deputed by the All-India Congress Committee. Whatever it was, he and his friends were not afraid to tell the truth inspite of frowns from the Government benches. The Hon. Law Member said that when people coming from the middle of disturbances did not question as to the propriety of the measures taken there how could anyone come and say that there was no rebellion and that martial law was not justified? The argument was altogether baseless. The representatives from the Punjab were merely nominated and as such how could they command the confidence and approval of the people whom they represent. It was lamentable that the Punjab was denied the privilege of electing its own members who could talk as freely as others did.

Need for Scrutiny.

He was sorry that any weight should have been attached to the opinions of Mrs. Annie Besant, Mr. Horniman, and Mr. Shastri because when the Government would not allow any real facts to leak out, how could anyone however wise he might be form any sound judgment as to what was happening in that unlucky province. The Government of India and the Government of the Punjab were bound in duty and honour to ascertain the facts and it was in all humanity that he appealed to them to do it. It would not be well for official members to make speeches to dispose of all matters, but a scrutiny must be first carried out and if the Government succeeded in establishing its own version they would gladly accept the Bill. All was necessary in the name of British justice and good government. The sufferers should be given a chance to seek for redress and it should not be said that whatever be the report of the Committee the officers were bound to be indemnified. Such an attitude was certainly uncalled for. The Government was asking them to assent to a bill which required investigation to indemnify officers against acts the legality, propriety and the humanity of which was still to be investigated. The very keystone of the Bill was taken away and then they were asked to support the Bill. The Law Member and the Home Member spoke about their duty to soldiers. He said that soldiers should not have acted on any illegal orders from their superiors. Even a King's illegal orders should not be obeyed. Here the Pandit quoted examples from past history to show that the soldiers who obeyed the illegal orders of their masters should be brought to account for their conduct. The apprehension of the Law Member that if soldiers were not indemnified they would not help in future was such to which no sane man should subscribe. The results of not indemnifying such soldiers would on the other hand be that they would get a lesson and would in future avoid from indulging in all sorts of atrocities which were now attributed to them.

A heart-rending Appeal.

Concluding Pandit Malaviya made a heart-rending appeal and said let all of them give up their prepossessions and bias and enter to enquire into the state of affairs, and if the enquiry ended in corroborating the version of the Government he would respectfully bow to such result and if his version were right he would request the Government to lend a favourable ear to it.

AFTER LUNCH.

The Council reassembling after lunch the debate was resumed on Sir William Vincent's motion that the Indemnity Bill as amended be passed.

Mr. Thompson speaking in reply to Pundit Malaviya said that the Pundit had referred to his speech and wanted an answer from his Government, but so far as he recollected there was not the slightest mention of the incident at Badshahi Masjid. Dealing with the cases of persons who were confined in the fort at Amritsar the Pundit said that he (speaker) was going to avoid the mention of those respectable persons who were handcuffed. He (speaker) said that in those cases he gave the facts as they were supplied to him and he pointed out the other day that these persons were subjected to hardships, but such action could not be extraordinary in view of the fact that certain European ladies and children were also suffering under the same sort of hardships not brought upon them by their own actions. As regards flogging he said when it was mentioned by him that 5 score canes were inflicted upon two boys he did not mean to disguise anything and he asked the Council what more complete explanation could be given. The Pundit seemed to be under an impression that the "Civil and Military Gazette" was an official organ and therefore its accounts about some event was sent officially. He challenged such supposition.

As regards the number of casualties on the Jallanwala Bagh case he said that his number 291 was the nearest. Some registrars were appointed to register any death. Then the report was to be submitted to the Sanitary Officer. Thus they had taken more sure steps than the Pundit's friends could have taken to ascertain them. Therefore he still pressed that any further number should be received with suspicion.

As regards the corpse which the Pundit had seen in a well he did not believe that in the course of two and a half months it could have become all bones. Mr. Thompson continued that the Pandit's speech throughout was characteristic of an appeal to heart rather than to head and that he, (Pandit) was going to create horror in the mind of his hearers The Hon. Pundit wanted that there should be some co-operative between official and non-official members in connection with these disturbances. He had been trying to prove quite unreasonably that police officers were bribed. Such an attack could hardly contribute to co-operation which the Pandit so heartily desired. Moreover, the Punjab Government had written two letters one to Pandit and other to Mr. Motilal Nehru, inviting their assistance to scrutinise the case. There was no answer from the Hon. Pandit and the answer received from the Pandit Motilal Nehru gave them no assistance.

Pandit Malavia rising to a point of order, said that he had received no such letter.

"Tone of a dis-appointed man,"

Mr. Thompson said, he did not know definitely about the Pandit's. He said, the whole tone of Pandit was one of a disappointed man, who was seeking refuge in literature by reciting poetry. He concluded by saying that he had stated the facts and it was for Council to see if the Punjab Government was justified in its action.

After conclusion of Mr. Thompson's speech Sir Malik Umar Hayat Khan said, ninety-nine per cent. of the population of the Punjab would welcome the Bill, to the necessity of which was recognised by Martial Law Commissioners. He thanked the Government for appointing an additional Indian and European to the enquiry committee. Those who had been spared in the catastrophe hoped that the Government should take precaution, that it should not happen again. Referring to the Gujaranwala case, he said there was no other way to deal with the situation than by aeroplane action. As regards Lahore, he wished Pandit Malaviya were there at the time when the disturbances happened.

Compromise failed.

Mr. S. Sinha opposing the motion, said that after so long a debate they were as far from coming to any agreement as they were when the Bill was first introduced. In such circumstances, if he entered into a very long discussion, he would be simply adding to the agony already troubling their hearts. When the Bill was introduced by majority of official vote, they tried to come to some compromise with the Government. Consequently, there were 38 amendments and each one of them was meant to bring themselves closer to Government. 36 out of those amendments were rejected and the 2 accepted were immaterial. Instead of being thankful to them for trying to reach at some conclusion the Home Member, with his characteristic emotion, charged them with trying to whittle down the whole of the important parts of the Bill. Mr. Sinha lamenting the helpless position of Indian members in the Council quoted from the "Looker-on." He said that an Anglo-Indian paper of considerable influence was sympathising with the Indian members for Laying no legs to stand on as the paper described it. Then to the same effect he quoted the opinion of another European gentleman who was once a highly respected Government official and showed how an independent European would look at the position of Indians.

Coming to the Law Member's allegations that Raja Sir Rampal Singh's speech was written by a friend, Mr. Sinha said that he did not believe in it and even if one were to believe that what was the position of other non-official members who had come there simply to support the Government in any measure that it might take. Such members had there speeches written by friends perhaps on the official side (applause).

An amusing position.

Coming to Mr. Gandhi's opinion, Mr. Sinha said that it undoubtedly was an opinion from a great authority but he was surprised to find the attitude of Government in such matters. When Mr. Gandhi had written something supporting their policy the Hon. Home Member had brought forward such opinion and made it the subject of his whole speech, but when Mr. Gandhi had been writing vehemently that miscarriages of justice were done in the Punjab then the Government did not think it fit to pay heed to them,—an amusing position. The Indian view was that whereas Government was fully justified in resorting to effective measures for putting down riots and disturbances but in the actions taken for that purpose things had been done far beyond the requirement and that in the name of putting down disturbances and maintaining or restoring to law and order measures had been carried out which were oppressive and different versions of the events had been put by Pandit Malaviya, Mr. Thompson, Mr. Mailey and General Hudson. After listening carefully to all those members and after judging their accounts without any bias he was convinced that measures had been taken which should not have been taken or taken in milder form without any appeal to race or nationality. (Message incomplete.)

Messrs. K. V. Rangaswamy Iyengar and Sarma also opposed the motion and Sir William Vincent replied to the debate. The Bill was then put to the Council and passed.

The Viceroy said since he last addressed the Council nothing had happened to necessitate another speech from him. He thanked the members for their work.

The Council then adjourned *sine die*.

(Delayed in Transmission.)

SIMLA, Sept. 24.

The Indemnity Bill was taken into consideration.

Sir William Vincent moved the following amendment:—

"That in the preamble of the Bill for the words: 'It has been necessary for the purpose of maintaining or restoring order to resort to Martial Law' the word 'Martial Law has been enforced' shall be substituted. He said that he did not wish to enter into any kind of discussion of the Bill because that had been done some days back. By moving this amendment, he had in view the apprehension expressed by the hon. members especially by the Hon. Mr. Sinha, that the wordings of the preamble presupposed that the declaration of Martial Law was justified and therefore liable to forestall the Enquiry of the Committee. He, therefore, moved for the words: "Enforced Martial Law" to be substituted.

The Hon. Mr. Sarma's two amendments with regard to the preamble automatically fell through by the acceptance of Sir William Vincent's amendment.

Mr. Sinha's amendment that in the second clause of the preamble the words: "Purporting to have been ordered or done" be omitted was rejected, the Hon. Sir George Lowndes pointing out that the words were perfectly innocent.

Pundit Malaviya moved that in the second clause of the preamble the words "Maintaining or" be omitted. Mr. Sarma supported it.

Sir George Lowndes said that the Martial Law was introduced when the ordinary civil law failed to maintain order. The amendment was rejected.

Mr. Sarma's amendment that in paragraph 2 of the preamble the words "In a reasonable belief that they were necessary" be omitted. He said they should follow the precedence supported by the legislatures of the other countries. The existence of these words in the Act would to a certain extent nullify the work of the Committee.

Sir George Lowndes said he could not accept the motion. It was based on the South African Act which made clear the intention. If the Council refused to indemnify officers who acted in a reasonable belief in saving the life and property of the people, an Indemnity Act was not worth having. The amendment was rejected.

Pundit Malaviya's next amendment to the same effect about acting in a reasonable belief was rejected.

Mr. Sinha moved that in Clause 2 for the words: "Any officer of Government whether civil or military" the words: "Any police officer of the or below the rank of assistant or deputy superintendent of police and any soldier or non-commissioned officer of His Majesty's army acting under the orders of their superior officers" be substituted, was next considered and rejected.

Mr. Sinha's next amendment to the same effect was rejected.

The next two technical amendments about verbal alterations were withdrawn.

Mr. Sinha then moved that in Clause 2 after the words "British India" the words "Where Martial Law was established" be inserted was accepted.

Danger of Retrospective effect of the Act.

Mr. Sinha moved that in Clause 2 for the words: "The 30th of March 1919" the words "The proclamation of Martial Law therein" be substituted. He said certain acts were committed like the aeroplane action for which the civil and military would have to justify themselves before a court of law. The presumption of the people would be that the Executive Government henceforth would sanction any high-handed action by their officers.

Sir William Vincent said if the proposal was accepted, it would whittle down the principles of the Bill. The mover's contention was that the entire chain of events was one connected whole but it was not so. the effect of the amendment would be that the officers in Bombay would not be protected by the Act. The amendment was rejected.

The Council then adjourned for lunch at 1-30 p.m.

On the Council reassembling after lunch at 3 o'clock the discussion was resumed on the amendment moved by Mr. Sarma.

Pundit Malaviya supporting Mr. Sarma's amendment said that the position taken by the Home Member was certainly gloomy and disappointing. It was a dangerous extension to give retrospective effect to the Act. The Home Member had tried to show that this amendment and in fact all others were meant to whittle down the efficacy of the Act. He did not see any justification for such a remark.

After Mr. Sarma replied, the amendment was rejected.

Sir William Vincent then moved that in Clause 2 for the words: "The commencement of this Act" the words: "The 26th of August 1919" shall be substituted. He said that he looked up the date on which the Martial Law was proclaimed and the date on which it was withdrawn in the different areas After the 11th of June, the Martial Law was in force only on the railway lines in the Punjab That was in connection with the Afghan campaign which necessitated the immediate and safe transport of troops and munitions. The Martial Law continued in the Punjab areas till the night of the 24th August and that date accordingly was fixed, upon which the Act should cease to have effect. The amendment was accepted.

Mr. Sarma's amendment for substitution of words "Up to 23rd April 1919" for words "And before the commencement of this Act" in Clause 2 was rejected.

Four subsequent amendments about the substitution of dates fell through automatically by the acceptance of Sir William Vincent's amendment.

Provision for victims to have redress.

Pundit Malaviya next moved that in Clause 2 for the words: "Provided that such officer or person has acted in good faith and in a reasonable belief that his action was necessary for the said purposes" the following be substituted, "Provided always that the indemnity hereby granted upon this supposition and condition that all such acts, matters and things shall have been done *bona fide* necessarily and properly and without needless severity or in furtherance and extension of the objects for which the Martial Law was proclaimed as aforesaid."

Pundit Malaviya said that in view of the fact that the report of the Committee of Enquiry was not yet out, it would be better to make such a provision for the victims of the Martial Law as might enable them to have redress of their grievances.

If the Government recognised the wisdom and justice of appointing a Committee of Enquiry to consider how far those complaints of victims were justified, why should not the Government leave the same scope for the persons to have redress where possible. Supposing the Committee of Enquiry came to the conclusion that the Martial Law was justified the next question before them would be whether its continuance was justified and if so up to what period of time. But from the terms in which the enactment of the Bill was proposed, it would be difficult for the victim to have any chance for bringing forward his case. If the words that he suggested namely, that it was only those acts which were done *bona fide* necessarily and properly and without needless severity, if only such actions were to be indemnified, there would be some justice done to hundreds of unfortunate victims of martial law who were being detained in jails. It was easy for an officer to prove that certain acts were done *bona fide* properly and necessarily and without needless severity.

Sir George Lowndes said it had been explained over and over again why they put in words "acting in reasonable belief" and it was no use going over that ground again. The amendment was rejected.

Mr. Sarma next moved that in Clause 3 the words from "and all action" to the end of the clause be omitted.

Pandit Malaviya and Mr. Sinha who had similar amendments to move suppored the amendment.

Mr. Shafi on onus of proof.

Mr. Shafi, proceeding to oppose the amendment, said that he would proceed on the legal point to show that the clause as it stood was in perfect consonance with both the principle and precedence. It was for the plaintiff or the prosecution as the case may be, to prove that the actions taken against him was not done in good faith etc. The Hon. law member in his speech the other day pictured the constitutional aspect of the Martial Law and cited precedence after precedence from various countries within the British Empire to show that an Indemnity Act invariably followed after Martial Law and he wanted to show that by enacting Clause 3 they were doing nothing new. The proposition contained in the second portion of the clause was one which had already found place in the Indian Legislature.

Secondly it was in consonance with the statutory points and thirdly it was notified by the judicial authority. He quoted examples to show that it was not extraordinary to place the onus of proving absence of good faith etc., on the plaintiff. It was proved by the Police Act as well.

After Mr. Sarma replied, the amendment was put and rejected.

After three more technical amendments were moved and rejected, Mr. Sarma moved that Clause 4 be omitted. He said that Section 3 was meant to confirm the convictions and the legality of a provision of that description was ratified and therefore Clause 4 should not be ratified by legislature. Having regard to the particular circumstances in the Punjab, it should be for the Government to prove those cases that were not covered by the Indian Penal Code. He understood that there were offenders who required a revision of their cases and in such circumstances the Government was not justified to retain Clause 4 which he suggested be altogether deleted.

Sir William Vincent said he had already given an undertaking that all the sentences would be revised by two High Court Judges. If the amendment was accepted it would result in two things, first the Government would have to release a large number of dangerous criminals in the country, and second, the Government would be liable for action for wrongful imprisonment of men who did their work.

The amendment was rejected.

Mr. Sarma moved that to Clause 5 the following be added "such assessment by the said judicial officer shall be made pursuant to an enquiry conducted in the manner so far as possible laid down for the trial of suits in the code of Civil Procedure and appeal shall be to the High Court against such order of assessment in the manner provided for appeals from orders in the code of Civil Procedure, the order passed by the high court being final.

The amendment was rejected.

Mr. Sarma's next amendment that to paragraph 3 of the preamble the following be added: "in certain cases and subject to the limitations specified herein below."

Sir William Vincent accepted the amendment as the change was immaterial.

Bearing of Privy Council appeals on other Convictions.

Mr. Malaviya moved "that in Clause 6, Sub-Clause (b) be omitted." The said subclause be inserted as a new Clause 7, and that to the said new Clause 7, the following be added:—"and any order made by his Majesty in Council on any appeal presented by any individuals against any conviction or sentence passed by any tribunal constituted under the Martial Law and acting in a judicial capacity or by the Commissioners appointed under the Martial Law Ordinance 1919 as to the legality, propriety or correctness of any conviction or sentence may be taken advantage of by any other person convicted by the Tribunals or Commissioners above mentioned though he may not have appealed against his conviction or sentence to His Majesty in Council, if the grounds upon which any order of His Majesty in Council is based are common to, or govern the case of such other persons and the Governor-General in Council shall be bound to act upon the reasons underlying the said order of His Majesty in Council in all cases governed by such order and the High Court of Judicature established in the province shall on an application made to that Court for that purpose decide whether any particular case is governed by the rule laid down or reasons underlying any order of His Majesty in Council." He said it would not be possible for every man who was a victim of a Martial Law to go to the Privy Council. He hoped his proposal would be accepted.

Mr. Sinha supporting the amendment said it would remove much hardship. Mr. Sarma, who had a similar amendment also, supported the amendment which was rejected.

Mr. Sarma's amendment to the same effect was rejected.

Mr. Sinha next moved and withdrew the following amendment that in sub-clause (c) of clause 6 for the words "against any person" the words "against any officer of Government, civil or military or any other person" be substituted.

Mr. Sarma moved that the following new clause be inserted as Clause 7: This Act shall be in force till the Committee appointed by the Governor-General in Council to enquire into the recent disorders makes its report and for a period of three months thereafter.

Sir William Vincent regretted he could not accept the amendment. The rejection of this amendment disposed of all the amendments which were thirty-eight in number on the agenda paper.

The Council adjourned at 5-30 p.m. till to-morrow.

PAPER CURRENCY ACT AMENDMENT BILL.

OBJECTS AND REASONS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Sept. 24.

The following is the statement of objects and reasons of the Paper Currency Act Amendment Bill passed to-day:—

By a series of enactments with the Indian Paper Currency (amendment) Act 1919, the maximum limit up to which the Currency reserve can be invested in securities has been raised to Rs. 100 crores of which Rs. 80 crores must be in British Treasury Bills. The Indian Treasury balances at the present are very low and it is probable that during the course of the next two or three months it will be necessary, in view of the difficulty of transferring the Government's funds from London to India, to replenish those balances bymaking a further investment of the currency reserve. It is accordingly proposed by this Bill to increase the limit of Rs. 80 crores mentioned above to Rs. 100 crores, thereby allowing a further investment, if found necessary, of Rs. 20 crores in British Treasury Bills.

At the same time the opportunity is being taken to provide for the issue of notes against gold held on behalf of the Secretary of State in the United States of Ameriea or in transit therefrom to India. Remittances of gold are now in the course of shipment from America to India and in order to minimise the extent to which the investing powers mentioned above may have to be used, it is desirable to legalise the holding of such gold in the currency reserve before it has actually reached India. Act No. 13 of 1918 provided for the holding as part of the currency reserve of silver held on behalf of the Secretary of State in the United States of America or in transit therefrom and it is proposed to effect the present object by amending the Act so as to make it applicable also to gold.

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MARTIAL LAW IN PUNJAB.

STRONG PROTEST FROM INDIANS IN ENGLAND.

MR. HORNIMAN ON "REBELLION"

Indians in large numbers assembled, with their English friends, at the Essex Hall, in mail week, says the "Daily Herald," to protest against the imposition of martial law in the Punjab and elsewhere in India.

Resolutions were passed protesting against the atrocities perpetrated under martial law, such as the firing on and bombing from aeroplanes of defenceless crowds, public flogging, and other acts involving unwarranted interference with the liberties of the people.

The meeting also urged that the Commission appointed to inquire into the causes of unrest should be empowered to fix on individuals the responsibility for acts committed, and to recommend prosecution in certain cases. A general amnesty for all political prisoners and the suspension of all sentences in connection with the agitations against the Rowlatt Act, pending the inquiry, was also urged.

Mr. B. G. Horniman declared that there had been nothing to justify the declaration of a state of open rebellion.

George Lansbury gave some advice to the native members of the audience. "Don't be contented with holding meetings in London and writing letters to the papers," he said. "Go out yourselves, and tell the English people, as only you can tell them, the truth about India."

Commander Kenworthy, M. P., also urged his Indian hearers to go out into the big cities and tell the truth to the great mass of the people, who were debarred from hearing it by the Capitalist Press.

PERMANENT OFFICERS IN I.M.S

GOVT. APPOINT BOARD OF SELECTION TO FACILITATE RECRUITMENT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Sept. 24.

The "Pioneer" understands that a board of selection has been appointed by the Government of India to facilitate recruitment of permanent officers for the Indian Medical Service by nomination until competitive examinations are resumed. It will consist of the Director-General, Indian Medical Services as president, the Director of Medical Services in India and an Indian officer of the I. M. S. who is understood, will be Colonel H. H. Banatwala, C. I. E. Candidates will be placed in one of the classes, first, those who had received their medical education principally in England and secondly those not within this country. The final recommendation as to the former will be made by a selection board in England while recommendations as to the latter will be sent direct to the Secretary of State who will make appointments to fill the vacancies now existing.

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RULE OF "CLOSURE."

DEBATE IN CORPORATION.

MR. SETHNA'S AMENDED RESOLUTION ADOPTED.

A meeting of the Municipal Corporation was held yesterday, Mr. Cowasji Jehangir presiding. The whole sitting was occupied with the discussion of Mr. P. C. Sethna's motion for introducing the rules of "closure" in the Corporation. After a good deal of discussion lasting altogether well over three hours, the original motion with a slight amendment was passed by a large majority.

The Corporation continued discussion on the following resolution:—

The Hon. Mr. Phiroze C. Sethna had moved:

"That the following be added as rule No. 10B to the rules for the conduct and regulation of business at meetings of the Municipal Corporation of Bombay:—'It shall be competent for any member at the close of any speech to move, without debate, 'that the question be now put,' and the motion if seconded shall,—unless it shall appear to the President, that such motion is an abuse of the rules of the House or an infringement of the rights of the minority,—be put forthwith. Should the motion be carried, the motion or amendment or amendments under debate shall be put at once put.'"

Mr. S. S. Batliwalla had moved an amendment that it be referred to the Rules and Procedure Committee of the Corporation.

Dr. R. T. Nariman had moved an amendment:

"That it shall be competent for the President to move, without debate, that the question be now put, after a debate on a question has lasted for at least an hour or earlier if more than six members have already taken part in it, unless it shall appear to the President that there is an infringement of the rights of the minority. Should the motion from the Chair be carried by a majority in which no less than 25 members have given their assent, the original proposition or any amendment or amendments thereon shall be put forthwith to the vote. This rule is not applicable to budget items or any matter involving an expenditure of ten thousand rupees and more."

WHY CORPORATION SHOULD SUFFER FOR FAULTS OF A FEW.

Mr. B. N. Motiwalla resuming the discussion said, he did not know why the whole Corporation should be penalised for the sake of a few members who talked much. The Corporation should give latitude to old members, who gave a history of the subject in their speeches on account of their long experience of Municipal affairs and the new men also should be given some latitude to encourage them to take a keen interest in the affairs of the City.

Dr. K. E. Dadachanji said, the rules of closure had been introduced in the English Parliament in the year 1882, but they were finally modified in their present form in 1888. Unless the Corporation had the power to suspend a member, the rules of closure would have no effect at all in shortening debates, if any member wished to take up the time of the Corporation with a view to obstructing business. The Presidents of the Corporation were always guarding the rights of the minority and no safeguard was needed for that.

Mr. Gulabchand Devchand moved an amendment that after the motion for closure was passed, any member might be allowed to move an amendment without making a speech. He said their work was increasing and so also the members in the near future, but there was a huge waste of time, in carrying on the business, in their present methods. The average eight or ten minutes which they devoted to each item on the agenda was after all not much considering the importance of the questions but he did not have any fear that the rules of closure would be abused by them. His amendment was moved with a view to saving time, but at the same time, he did not wish to shut out valuable amendments, if they were brought forward by any member.

The amendment fell to the ground for want of a seconder.

INTERFERENCE WITH INHERENT RIGHTS.

Mr. J. B. Petit said, Mr. Sethna's motion could not be carried without interfering with the inherent rights of the members. A simple majority for carrying the closure suggestion was far too drastic a method for shortening debates, for sometimes questions involving lakhs of rupees might be discussed and discussion might be cut down by a bare majority of the opposition. It was a difficult duty for the President to determine the question one way or the other, and they were liable to make mistakes. Even in the House of Commons, such rules of closure were carried only after the systematic efforts of the Irish members to make business impossible. The proper course for the Corporation was to pass the amendment of Dr. Batliwalla to refer the question to the Committee so that it might be discussed there in all its aspects.

Dr. Jehangir Cursetji thought the time had arrived for some such restrictions as proposed by Mr. Sethna, but the method, suggested by him were not the right ones. He thought that many questions of importance had been voted upon and passed on mere party lines, without giving any heed to the reasonable arguments of the opposition. Unless there were full and fair discussion of a subject they could not carry on their business in a reasonable manner, and it was not a wise policy to cut short discussion. He suggested that at least one hour should be allowed for the discussion of important subjects.

A bare majority as suggested by Mr. Sethna might be a majority of one vote only and to cut down discussion by one vote was not a proper thing, and it was a most dangerous practice for a deliberative assembly like theirs and he thought there must be a two-thirds majority for a motion of closure. He would vote for Dr. Batliwalla's amendment as it was a reasonable one.

Sir D. M. Petit expressed his approval of the principles underlying Mr. Sethna's motion. He had seen members talking over and over again without bringing forward any new arguments simply for the sake of talking. The best course was to adopt the amendment of Dr. Batliwalla as the question required their full consideration, although he was of the opinion that a measure like this was absolutely necessary.

WANTED TIME LIMIT FOR CLOSURE.

Mr. H. P. Mody deprecated long discussions, while he was against cutting down any sort of discussion on an important subject. The House of Commons had far more stringent rules than mere closure—they had the rule of guillotime, which was far more drastic than anything proposed by Mr. Sethna. He wanted a time limit for the closure, as the time spent in debating important questions was not wasted at all, but it was the time used in the discussion if unimportant matters at a great length that was a waste, and to that he objected strongly. Their number and work were going to be increased shortly and they must have a time limit for the dissussion of a subject. Another thing was that public had begun to take greater and more interest in Municipal affairs and a democratic spirit had also crept in, and they must give due weight to these things. He thought, however, that the rights of the minority should be protected by the President, as he was bound to do and for that purpose, he should have sufficient powers to act. It was the duty of a President to interfere in case the rights of the minority were neglected. He thought however, Mr. Sethna's motion was necessary for the proper conduct of business.

"DO UNTO OTHERS AS YOU WOULD BE DONE BY."

Mr. P. Anstey said there could not be freedom of action unless there were freedom of speech, and he stood for the latter right. But on that account a speaker should not interfere with the rights of others and monopolise the attention of the Corporation. In every democratic assembly in England, they would find the speeches of the various speakers limited to five minutes or so—that was the case in all Trade Union meetings, or Co-operative meetings. They wanted to give equal opportunities to all and their principle was to do unto others, as you would be done by. Lengthy speakers by their long speeches excluded others from saying their say, which might be very valuable to them sometimes. To be effective, it was essential to be concise, and he was for the original motion.

Dr. M. C. Javle said he wanted the rule to be suspended in the case of budget discussions, and in that case he would support Mr. Sethna's motion.

Mr. Sethna agreed to do so himself.

Mr. N. V. Mandlik was for the original motion, and so was Mr. Mirza. After Dr. Viegas and Lt.-Col. Gidney had given their support to the motion, Mr. Sethna moved an amendment, adding the words "on any item other than a budget item" after the words "It shall be competent for any member at the close of any speech."

Dr. Sukhia and Dr. Viegas rose to a point of order saying that a proposer could not amend his own motion, when replying to the debate.

The majority of the house being in favour of the amendment the President allowed Mr. Sethna to amend his original proposition.

Mr. Sethna said, even most of the new members were in favour of his motion, and sending the question to a committee meant only shelving.

The motion was then put to vote and carried by a majority of 22 against 8.

The Corporation then adjourned to Monday next.

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"UNITED INDIA,"

MRS. BESANT'S NEW PAPER.

Mrs. Besant has circulated the following among friends and sympathisers of India:—

There is much ignorance of Indian conditions, movements, and aspirations in this country, but there is an earnest desire to understand, to co-operate and to help. It is difficult to obtain trustworthy knowledge about India; it is crowded out of British papers by the rush of news nearer home.

To meet this desire for knowledge, I have resolved, with the help of friends, Indian and British, to start on October 1st, 1919, a weekly paper, entitled "United India." It will be published at an annual subscription of £1 6s., plus postage 2s. 2d., or six months post free 14s. 1d., or quarterly post free 7s. 0½d.

The policy of the paper will be the attainment by India of responsible Government in successive stages—Home Rule within the British Commonwealth—and it will create a broad platform from which can be expressed the views of all Indian schools of politics which accept the above principles.

The paper will contain articles written by eminent Indians on politics, economics, civics, commerce and industry, with labour, scientific, and other news, as well as articles by British sympathisers with Indian struggles for freedom. Its subscribers will thus be in immediate touch with Indian thought and Indian progress in their various aspects, and will be able to judge of the value of each in its international relations.

The paper will also record British activities on behalf of India, and especially all which helps to unite the two countries in equal fraternal relations.

Correspondence from all points of view will be welcomed, whether for or against the policy of the paper, provided it be reasonable and courteous in tone. A special feature will be Answers to Questions on Indian topics, and it is hoped to make these both interesting and instructive.

The co-operation as contributors of the Hon. Messrs. Surendranath Bannerji, V. S. Srinivasa Sastri, M. Ramachandra Rao, C. P. Ramaswami Aiyar, C. Y. Chintamani, Messrs. B. P. Wadia, P. K. Telang, Jamnadas Dwarkadas, and Annie Besant is already secured.

I hope to obtain also some British friends of India as contributors.

Will you help India by subscribing to the paper, and if you want information will you also help us to make our Question column interesting by sending us Questions?

For the first two months I propose to edit the paper myself, with the help of an Assistant, who will fill the editorial chair when I leave for India. I shall contribute regularly from India on my return thither. The rates of subscriptions are for 12 months £1 6s. postage 2/2; 6 months 13—. postage 1/1; 3 months 6/6 postage 6½d.; Foreign postage 4/4; Foreign postage 2/2; Foreign postage 1/1. Intending subscribers in Bombay may communicate with Mr. Kanji Dwarkadas, Chartered Bank Buildings, Esplanade Road, Fort.

AGRICULTURAL OUTLOOK.

There was good rain during the week in the Presidency proper. Standing crops are flourishing except in parts of Upper Sind Frontier, Thar Parkar and Nawabshah districts where they were slightly damaged by insects, and in parts of the Satara district where they are withering. More rain is still required in Kaira, Satara, Ratnagiri, Kanara and Dharwar districts. Lands are being prepared for rabi cultivation in some places in Sind. Fodder-supply is sufficient. Fodder situation is improving with green grass, which is now available everywhere in sufficient quantity. Agricultural stock is generally sufficient. Cattle are in good condition. Supply of water for drinking and for irrigation is sufficient. Prices of food-grains are high but generally steady.

The report on scarcity and famine is as follows:—There was good rain during the week in the affected districts of Ahmednagar, Poona, Sholapur, Bijapur and Belgaum and in the Kathiawar Agency and slight in the Broach district. The fall was general and beneficial to standing crops, and the agricultural situation has now improved everywhere. Harvesting of kharif crops has commenced in the Broach, Khandesh and Poona districts, and rabi sowing is in progress. Relief works continue in the Ahmednagar district, but will shortly be closed. All relief operations have now ceased in the Broach and West Khandesh districts. The numbers of persons on relief works on the last day of the week ending 20th September were 7,913 and the numbers of dependants were 4,347. The numbers on gratuitous relief, including village servants, in the affected British districts and the Kathiawar Agency, have further decreased from 32,306 to 29,381. The people on relief works are generally in good condition and relief measures are adequate. No marked increase in mortality and crime is reported. Public health is generally good and cholera which was prevalent at some places is now subsiding. No wandering or emaciation was noticed. The prices of food-grains are still high. Cheap-grain shops are working and takavi is still being distributed in some districts. The supply of water is adequate. The supply of fodder is sufficient and the condition of cattle is satisfactory except in the Bijapur district, where both are likely to improve owing to the recent rains.

A Broach correspondent writes to say that on the 21st instant there was a public meeting held under the presidentship of R. B. Ambashanker U. Mullji to celebrate the Golden Jubilee of Mahatma Gandhiji on his completing the 50th year of his life of earnest and devoted service to Motherland.

The Sholapur Backward Classes at a public meeting held on the 23rd instant passed a resolution urging reservation of seats on Legislatures for backward classes in the Bombay Deccan.

FAMINE IN WEST KHANDESH.

WORK OF DHULIA LADIES' COMMITTEE

The failure of the last year's crops in West-Khandesh was followed by considerable amount of distress in most parts of this district during the past few months. To relieve the situation a general Committee for Famine Relief was organised in the beginning of this year at Dhulia for the whole of the district. After the Committee began its relief operations it was found necessary to make special arrangements to provide additional relief to women and children. Accordingly a few of the leading gentlemen of Dhulia approached Mrs. Madgavkar, wife of the District Judge, who is popular and known for her sympathetic attitude towards such charitable projects, with a proposal to start an organization consisting of ladies of the town to provide the relief. Although a ladies' committee of famine relief was a new thing in Dhulia a number of respectable ladies including wives of officers, pleaders and other gentlemen responded to the call of duty towards women and children in distress. Even ladies who had no previous experience of such movements came forward to assist the work.

As soon as this Committee was formed with Mrs. Madgavkar as president the Bombay Committee very generously granted Rs. 5,000 (five thousand) for the special relief. The Committee at the outset made a grant of Rs. 500 to Sindkheda and sent cloth worth Rs. 300 to Shirpur. At both of these places local committees of ladies were organised to provide additional relief to women and children. In Dhulia itself the Committee proceeded to work on systematic basis. Meetings of the Committee were regularly held every Friday. At these meetings applications for help were considered and cloth distributed. Preference was given to maternity cases. In these cases the Committee tried to give useful and immediate relief as far as it lay in their power to do. Poor women who just had babies or were about to have them were provided with clothes. Babies whose parents found it difficult to find means to feed them were provided with milk.

The Committee has up to now granted relief to about 1,500 women and children. Out of Rs. 5,000 that the Committee had, about Rs. 4,500 have been spent. Mr. Prataphet, the well known merchant and millowner of Amalner, placed 100 pounds of cloth at the disposal of the Committee. The Jalgaon Mill also handed over 120 pounds of cloth to the Committee. The Committee is grateful to both the donors.

The Committee has relieved a great many women and children from distress and has proved to be useful beyond expectations. It has done its best according as the funds could permit. The funds are exhausted now. There is yet room for more work to be done in this district. Unless and until the prices of cloth and foodstuffs come down to the normal level, the effects of famine cannot be said to have disappeared. Poor people including the lower middle classes require this relief for some time more to come. The Committee is prepared to continue its activities till these dark unhappy days are over, provided there are funds at its disposal.

APPEAL TO SIR EDWARD MACLAGAN.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—It would require perhaps ages to wipe away the memories of excesses committed in the name and under the garb of Martial Law Administration in the Punjab, during the period of the Punjab disterbances. Though this would be true of the whole Punjab, one may remark without fear of contradiction that Amritsar was perhaps the most unfortunate in this respect.

It is hardly necessary for us to go over the same ground of the actual happenings in detail, but we feel it our duty in the interest of those who have been the victims of the sentences passed by duty-bound Martial Law Commissions, to give ventilations to the feelings of those Amritsaries, who, inspite of the sentences passed, still believe them to be innocent. In the first place there is no denying the fact that sentences in the most cases were out of all proportion to the gravity of offences, if at all, offences they be, committed by them and this has been admitted even by the Secretary of State for India and Lord Sirha in his recent and famous speech in the House of Lords.

This sense of undeserved and disproportionate sentences is highly mortifying to the already sick hearts of Amritsaries. However we should heartily thank the present Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab for instituting the policy conciliation and we feel further highly grateful to the Punjab Government for ordering special treatment to be meeted out to some respectable and professional persons in jail, yet where there is the question of principle and the conviction of the people we are bound to say that the said policy has been too tardy and we further make bold to say that it would be robbed of nearly all its grandure, if not further extended. People are still left to believe that it was all the suggestion of the authorities in White Hall that such a policy was inaugurated and that nothing material has been initiated by the authorities in India.

However we trust that Government of Sir Edward Maclagan will further discharge the onerous but important duty of extending the already healthy and conciliatry policy and will thus restore the confidence of the people. In this belief we beg to point out that the public confidence will certainly be restored if all respectable persons who are undergoing the sentences in the jail should be treated in the manner in which some of them are already been treated. It is a matter of common knowledge that certain men of the professional classes are allowed to live in special wards and further allowed to wear their own clothes and given special diets. In this connection the people of Amritsar have learnt with deep regret that the same treatment has not been permitted to Pundit Durga Dass Vaid, a professional journalist, once publishing Akhbar-i-Akbari in Amritsar and accused and sentenced to three years rigorous imprisonment on account of his being the Editor of "Wagt" Daily for some time. The unfortunate wife of the said man applied to various authorities for the privileges to be granted to her husband but all vain. Similar is the case with Doctor Kishan Chand, Dr. Gurbux Rai and Sawami Anbhawa Nand a well-known sanyasi and philinthrophist of the Arya Samaj.

These few words are written with the hope that these may reach the generous and kind hearted Sir Edward Maclagan, who we fully trust will earn the gratitude of many unfortunate families in their difficulty by acceeding to the humble prayers of the feeling Amritsaries.—Yours, etc.,

FEELING AMRITSARIES.

LATE MR. A. S. PADHIAR.

A joint meeting of the two Padhiar memorial committees of Bombay one appointed by the Gurjar Sabha and the other by the public meeting convened by the Gujaraties of Bombay, was held at Mr. Gandhi's place last week when both the committees decided to incorporate into a single committee and carry on the work of the memorial together. Subsequently a meeting of the committee was held when it was resolved to carry on the work of collecting the fund with a view to perpetuate the memory of the late Mr. Padhiar in the following way. 1. To build a Sanitarium in Chorwad—his birthplace. 2. To publish his works at popular prices. 3. To provide for a memorial day to be celebrated annually.

All contributions may be sent to the Hony. Treasurer—Mr. M. A. Master, Messrs. Morarji Goculdas and Co., Fort, Bombay.

The committee makes a further request to all other Padhiar memorial committees, to join them.

CORNERING OF WHEAT IN BOMBAY.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Will you kindly allow a little space in your valuable columns for the interest of the poor public?

To check speculation in food grains and to meet crisis last year the Government of India organised a Control Department, which tried its best, by bringing Australian wheat into Bombay and by various other means to reduce prices and succeeded to some extent. Fortunately now, when good rains have fallen and a fair to good harvest is in sight the fate of the poor is still hanging into the hands of Bulls. They, in face of clear knowledge, that only a limited number of priority certificates have been granted, and other traders cannot import wheat freely, have purchased about fifteen thousand tons of Delhi wheat for September delivery and are purchasing daily (the estimated stock is only 1,000 tons in Bombay) at rates between Rs. 10-12-0 and 10 per cent. while the rates prevailing in the market for ready wheat is Rs. 9-4-0 only i.e. Re. 1 lower. The Government of Bombay is therefore requested to take immediate action with the bull clique.—Yours, etc.,

LOOKER-ON.

(Continued from Column 6.)

of June last their degrees and certificates at his hands.

PRESIDENT'S SPEECH.

After awarding the diplomas and certificates the president said that the ancient system of medical science had gone through many struggles and had suffered side by side with the other Indian arts and sciences which was one of the misfortunes of India. It was sad to think that this ancient system of relieving pain and curing diseases should be now allowed to be a thing of the past; that indigenous system of medical science was the invention of the wise and great men of ancient India, nearly 90 per cent. of the Indians were treated by those indigenous methods.

In distant villages, in particular, that system, owing to its inexpensive character and harmless method of treatment, was still much in vogue. Chronic diseases and malaria regarded as incurable in other systems were successfully treated by the indigenous method to the wonder of the modern physician.

Continuing he said those reasons impelled them to see those sciences were not lost to the country but were preserved and regularly taught and encouraged. Hakims and Vaidyas would be the only persons to meet the want of that vast country. Poverty would preclude the people from opening dispensaries or bringing foreign medicines within the easy reach of villagers.

So he noticed with great interest the revival of teaching of Unani and Ayurvedic medicines in the country. The Prabhuram Ayurvedic College was a laudable instance of it before them. Indian medicines were good and congenial to the habits of the vast majority of the Indian population. They were cheap and within reach of all. There had been eminent physicians during the Mogul period and even now there were physicians who maintained their high traditions like the famous Hakim Ajmal Khan of Delhi and others in various parts of India. The name of Abu-Ali-Sena was a household word in Europe in the tenth century as Hakim Avicenna. There were great Vaidyas during the Hindu period who taught the world the art of medicines and surgery.

The president in conclusion said that from the report they had just heard, it was a pleasure to him to say that the College and Hospital had made remarkable progress under the able guidance of Rajvaidya Dr. Popat Prabhuram who had devoted his life to a cause which they had so much at heart. He wished it still greater success in future. The institution was the only one of its kind in Bombay. In fact Bombay should be proud of possessing such an institution. He was sure, the audience would wish him to congratulate Dr. Popat and his staff heartily on the excellent work they had done and were doing.

The institution gave a good idea of what the hospitals had been in ancient India. He wished the institution every success.

A vote of thanks to the chair terminated the proceedings.

DR. PRABHURAM'S AYURVEDIC COLLEGE.

ANNUAL GATHERING.

On Tuesday at a meeting of the Trustees of the Prabhuram Ayurvedic College, held at the Vaidya Bhuvan, Bhuleshwar, under the presidency of Sir Mahomed Yusaf, degrees in Oriental Medical Science were conferred upon the successful students of the College. There was a large number of eminent medical practitioners present on the occasion. Four candidates were the recipients of the *Bhishagvar* degree and fourteen candidates were given certificates of *Uparaidya*.

REPORT OF THE COLLEGE.

Dr. Popat Prabhuram, the Principal of the College, read the annual report in the course of which it was stated that:

Ayurved Vidyalaya or the modest name "Aryan Medical School" which that institution bore till 1914 was established in the year 1896, at the initiation of the late Vaidyaraj Prabhuram Jivanram, by the graduates of the Western system of medicine, learned Vaidyas and respectable citizens of Bombay, who took interest in the advancement and scientific education and practice of the Ayurvedic system of medicine. The late Hon. Justice Mahadeo Govind Ranade, established the institution, and a curriculum for the scientific study of the science was arranged by a committee in consultation with the Western Medical Graduates, and scientific *Vaidyas*.

The institution began its work in 1896 with the co-operation of both the Eastern and Western medical scientists, and the students had to go through a regular course of five years' training and pass the necessary examinations before they got their certificates.

In the year 1912 the Bombay Government passed the Medical Registration Act (whereby all Allopathic doctors of whatever standing were included), debarring both the Unanis and the Ayurvedic doctors. This sowed the seeds of disaffection between both these kinds of healers, which went to an intolerable pitch when the Bombay Medical Council ruled that association or consultation by a registered medical practitioner with an Ayurvedic or Unani practitioner was an "infamous conduct."

ADVANTAGES OF AYURVEDIC SCIENCE.

Referring to the question whether the Ayurvedic science could be systematically arranged and scientifically studied, whether it contained all the different subjects of study in a medical science, as there were in the Western system, Dr. Popat said that the answer was in the affirmative. It had medicine with its causations, signs, symptoms, diagnosis, prognosis and treatment. It had Pathology in the form of Tridosh. Its surgery, bold and to the point in many operations to the word, was now practised by the present Western surgeons, and some operations rhinoplasty the well-known Indian operations, were taken up from the Ayurvedic by the Western Scientists. Midwifery, hygiene, both general and personal, medical jurisprudence, toxicology, bacteriology, anatomy, physiology, with extra element *Tridhatu*, botany a vast subject with acquaintance of individual plants and medical drugs, not taught in the Government medical schools or colleges. Materia Medica and Therapeutics to which there was no equal in any other medical science not only in mineral and vegetable but also in the animal kingdom, and chemistry and pharmacy which were the scientific basis of the no less scientific preparations of that system of medicine. He admitted that some of those subjects were not so minutely treated in the Ayurvedic as in the Western, but then there were others more important which were more fully treated in the Ayurvedic than the Western.

Further, he would say without hesitation that Ayurvedic science could be systematically arranged and scientifically studied. The Prabhuram Ayurvedic College worked with that primary motive.

Continuing Dr. Popat said that, though the institution had at its disposal modest means, it was supplying all that was necessary for a student to study the science. It had got a fund in trust to the extent of Rs. 85,000 and had other means of occasional donations and fees from the students, the whole can be roughly estimated at about a lakh of rupees. From what interest was got out of that the institution maintained a place at Bhuleshwar, Cathedral Street, consisting of a lecture hall, an office room, a professor's room, a room for the examinations of patients and for surgical operations, accommodation for seven inpatients which could be increased. There was also a charitable dispensary called the "Dayal Bhimji Ayurved Aushadhalaya" so called after that philanthropic gentleman who gave over one-third of his own property amounting to the extent of about Rs. 50,000 to the institution for maintaining an Ayurvedic Charitable Dispensary. Also the honorariums of the Professors, the feeding and nursing of the inpatients in the Hindu caste Hindoo hospital connected with the College and other necessary expenses. There was also a museum containing among other things all the crude Ayurvedic vegetable and mineral specimens about 300 of which were presented to the Institution by Dr. L. B. Dhargalkar.

Dr. Popat, continuing, said that it gave him great pleasure to announce a donation of Rs. 6,000 from Mr. Gopaldas Tricumji for maintaining a Bhatia bed, Rs. 5,000 from Messrs. Mathuradas Vassonji Khimji and Rs. 5,000 from Mr. Charandas Dharamsey Morarji. Also an annual sum of Rs. 250 from Mr. Sitaram of Cheniram Jasraja and Co., the sum amounting to Rs. 22,000, also a further donation from Mr. B. Durgadutta of Rs. 2,000 cash and Rs. 30 per month.

Dr. Popat then appealed to the audience to give monetary help to the Institution as much as they could and in conclusion requested the President to give to the successful students who had passed in the examinations

(Continued in Column 5.)

SALE BY AUCTION

BENNETT & Co.

The sale of 15 Bales Halasi cloth advertised to take place Today is POSTPONED until further Notice.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 27th instant, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc.

The property of a European gentleman, consisting of dining tables, side-boards, drawing room suites, chairs, writing tables, cabinets, sofas, marble top table, partitions, dressing and wash-hand tables, chest of drawers, Chesterfield sofas, easy, chairs, rocking chairs, meat safe, bath tubs, Single and double bedsteads, single cots, gas fittings, etc.

AT 2 P. M., (S. T.).

1 second-hand rubber-tyred Vis-a-Vis, in good order.
1 second-hand rubber-tyred Palanquin Office Shigram.
1 second-hand rubber-tyred Victoria, in good order.
1 Devanund Panch Kalian Horse, goes well in harness.
1 60 H. P., 6 Cylinder, 8 Seater Mitchell Car, Tonneau Body, with Hood, wind screen, lamps, etc., in running order. A splendid car for motor service up-country.
1 9-11 H.-P. 2 cylinder De Dion Bouton Car, Landaulette Body, painted green, lamps, new tyres, etc., belonging to Ex-King Thebaw.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On MONDAY, the 29th September, 1919, at 2-30 p.m., (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Little Gibbs Road, the Ridge, Malabar Hill, very valuable and handsome teak and blackwood household furniture by Wimbridge and others, rich star cut glassware, best plated-ware by Reed and Barton, rich porcelainware, old China and curious, valuable old China jars, old copper and brassware, dining room furniture by Roberts, consisting of sliding dining table, blackwood arm chairs, Ratnagiri side-board, dumb-waiters, writing tables, Madras cane, China matting, Persian carpets, beaded door chicks, very rich engravings, wall table and hall lamps, teak wood brass bound, large ice chest, drawing room Chesterfield sofas, cushion easy chairs, by Roberts, cabinets by Wimbridge, electric fans and lights, a very rich collection of old Chinaware, containing very old and rare kaga, conton, imari vases, jars, bowls and plates, etc., English grandfather clock, teapoys, chiming English clock by Barrands and Lund Cornhill London, collection of plain and engraved brass ware, very old tample chains, flower pots, ornaments, vases, bowls and plates, etc., marble figure, a collection of old arms, wall ornaments, blackwood open carved furniture, glass-door book cases, books, card tables, door pardahs, one extra large size teakwood chest, single and double bedsteads, mirror almyrahs, cloth and gown presses, chest of drawers, dressing and wash-hand tables, English enamelled bath tub, copper utensils, etc., etc.

The property of Dr. J. W. Field, Superintending Surgeon, G. I. P. Railway.

Catalogues are published and the property on view.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On TUESDAY, the 7th proximo, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Clarke House, Wodehouse Road, Fort, very valuable and handsome made to order furniture, very rich glass and crockeryware, best plateware, large sliding, dining table, arm and without arm chairs, mirror back side-board, dumb-waiters, rich carpets, drawing room suite of sofas and chairs, rich cabinets, fancy figures, revolving top writing tables, glass-door and revolving book cases, Singapore cane furniture, rich engravings, large lot of pictures, hat-stands, verandah benches, single and double bedsteads, single and double mirror almyrahs, cloth and gown presses, dressing chest of drawers, dressing and wash-hand tables, square and round teapoys, marble top tables, ice boxes, aluminium utensils, etc., etc., the property of C. A. Kelly, Esq.,

Catalogues will be published and the property on view 4 days before the sale.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALCABLE GINNING FACTORY at Burhanpur, known as the Bhuskuta Ginning Factory.

Under instructions from the Deputy Commissioner, Khandwa C.P., for and on behalf of the Court of Wards Nimar. Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will, on THURSDAY, the 2nd October, next, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.), sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms (if not previously disposed of by private treaty, the Bhuskuta Ginning Factory at Burhanpur including the land and buildings with immediate delivery.

The Ginning Machinery Comprises 34 Gins, a Compound Non-condensing Engine by "Fairbank Beardsley Pingley" England and Lancashire Boiler by Messrs. Tinker Shenton, 2 donkey pumps, kapas opener lathe, bench vice, roller press cart weigh bridge by Avery to weigh 3 tons shafting and gearing, etc., etc.

The buildings consist of gin house having 4,138 square feet of plinth area, theatre hall having 4,472 square feet plinth area and a 58 roomed sarai used as godown.

The total area of the land is 55,422 square feet more or less and the land is freehold.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the Deputy Commissioner, Khandwa C.P. or to the Undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF THE RIGHT TO LEASE LAND AT THE JUNCTION OF MAMBADEVI TANK ROAD AND COPPER SMITH ROAD

Under instructions from Messrs. Bhaishankar Kanga and Girdharlal Attorneys for the Trustees of the estate of Kanjee Khetsey Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction on Tuesday the 14th proximo at 4-30 p.m., (S.T.) on the premises, the Rights to lease the following piece of vacant land for a term of 99 years

A vacant piece of Government land or ground, situate at the Junction of Mambadevi Tank Road and Coppersmith Road near Bhendy Bazar, Mambadevi Street and Pydhoni Road, otherwise known as Tambakanta, admeasuring about 487 square yards, but a portion thereof is acquired by the Municipality.

The plot is situated in a very important business locality. Shops and residential quarters will be allowed to be built on the land.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Bhaishaker Kanga and Girdharlal Solicitors to the Trustees or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF LARGE LOT OF AMERICAN PRINTING PAPERS.

On FRIDAY, the 17th proximo at 3-30 p.m., (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction at their rooms by order of the office concerned and on account and risk of the concerned 13 cases, 312 reams machine finish white printing paper 18" by 23".

19 cases 304 reams machine finish white printing paper 17" by 27".

5 cases 54 reams machine finish white Absorbit blotting paper 17½" by 23½".

18 bundles 432 Sulphite (Brown) machine glazed printing paper 24" by 36".

18 bundles 216 Sulphite (Brown) machine glazed printing paper 36" by 48".

9 bundles 162 Sulphite (Brown) machine glazed printing paper 27" by 40."

4 bundles 96 Sulphite (Brown) machine glazed printing paper 24" by 36".

24 cases 576 machine finished white printing paper 18" by 23".

22 cases 396 machine finished white printing paper 20" by 30."

SALE BY AUCTION.

BENNETT & CO.—(Contd.)

44 bundles 528 reams machine glazed Sulphite (Brown) paper 36" by 48."
47 bundles 1,488 reams machine glazed sulphite (Brown) paper 22" by 29".
17 bundles 408 reame machine glazed sulphite (Brown) paper 24" by 36."
49 cases 784 reams machine finish white printing paper 20" by 30".
21 cases 189 reams machine finished white printing paper 27" by 40".
33 cases 652 reams machine finish white printing paper 20" by 30".
6 cases 109 reams machine finish white printing paper 17" by 27".
13 cases 292 reams machine finish white printing paper 20" by 26".
5 cases 132 reams machine finish white printing paper 18" by 22".
7 cases 139 reams machine finish white printing paper 17" by 27".
60 cases 1,182 reams machine finish white printing paper 20" by 30".
75 cases 869 reams machine finish white printing paper 27" by 40".
15 cases 240 reams machine finish white printing paper 20" by 30".
28 bundles 336 reams machine glazed sulphite (Brown) paper 36" by 46".
19 bundles 296 reams machine glazed sulphite (Brown) paper 29" by 44".
40 cases 360 reams machine finished white printing paper 27" by 40".
8 cases 48 reams machine finished white printing paper 20" by 30."
12 cases 192 reams machine finished white printing paper 20" by 30".
22 cases 396 reams machine finished white printing paper 20" by 30".
24 cases 596 reams machine finished white printing paper 18" by 23".
26 cases 496 reams machine finish white printing paper 20" by 30".

Samples of the above will be on view 4 days before the sale.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, 26th Sept., 1919.

CAUSE LIST.

BOARD FOR FRIDAY, THE 26TH OF SEPTEMBER, 1919.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE MARTEN.

In the Division Court No. 40.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL

LONG CAUSES.

1776-18—M B Chothia, Joshi Bhugwanji Khimji v. Sha Vadilal and Bros. a firm, Daphtary F and D.
1756-18—Captain and V, Hindoji Krishnaji a firm v Nathumal Ladhaji and anr, Pandia and Co., for Postponement.
1357-19—Captain & V, Sivkaran Ramchandra a firm v. Motilal Choonilal, Smetham B & Co.
1448-18—Smetham B & Co., Gayabai widow v. Pirojshaw Bomanji Soonawalla & ors,

SHORT CAUSES.

1260-19—Tyabji D & Co., Pandlal Ganeshdas a firm v Ramcharandas Narandas a firm, Part Heard, 26-8-19.
2173-19—Unwalla P and P, Jethmal Topan v. A B Cursondas & Co., Hiralal Th & Co.
2207-19—Moti and D, Kurpal Hursey & Co a firm v. Hasanbhai Premji a firm and anr, Unwalla P and P, Payne & Co.
1739-19—Madh K & Ch, Shivnarayan Baldeodas a firm v. Hurdayal Nivetia a firm, Payne and Co.
2236-19—Mulji & Th, Dinanath and Hemraj a firm v B Cawasji & Co a firm, Little and Co.

LONG CAUSES.

1074-17—N C Dalal, Narayen Morarji Dave v. Nakrabhai Juthabhai Shaw and Co., M B Chothia.
325-18—Judah and S, Atmaram Bapuji Kargutkar and ors v. Pandurang Balkrishna Pathak, Raghavaya N & Co.
371-18—Raghavaya N & Co., Pandurang Balkrishna Pathak v. Sadashiv Balchandra Pathak and ors, Judah & S.
353-19—Mans H M & Co., Kimchand Uttamchand v Dhunji Bhimji Dwarkadas, Soonderdas & Co.

"ASIATIC SEAMEN'S UNION."

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—On reading a report of a trespass case on board a steamer, which appeared recently in your valued paper, I have noticed a question asked to the Court by the pleader for the defence as to how many Goanese seamen were upto now put before the Court, for desertion and the answer was "none upto now."

From an experience of over 45 years in dealing with the crews in general, will you please permit me to state for the information of the Court, and the pleader who asked the question to the court, that as regards the desertions amongst the crews in general the greatest defaulters are the Goanese saloon crews and I can prove this assertion to the hilt by producing my books and proving therefrom the exact loss I suffer every year by such desertions which amounts not only to hundreds, but at times to a thousand or more, the major portion of which I consider as a dead loss, by the disappearance of most of the miscreants, stealthily running away to Australia finding employments in hotels there, others obtaining employments in hotels and restaurants in Bombay, owing to my difficulty in prosecuting frequent cases of, desertions which more or less occur every week and go unpunished.

At almost every disinfection of crews, one or two Goanese amongst the salcon crew are brought to me in a helpless state of drunkenness, so that the health authorities reject them, and the amount of a months' wages, advanced to them, fall on my shoulders.

Such cases of drunkenness must be familiar to the police at the disinfecting shed.

Deserters, escaping punishment which they well deserve, owe it to the tidelessness and worries of a prosecution, which being too numerous the shipping brokers cannot afford time to attend to, although they cause inconvenience to their ships, and great trouble and expense to the shipping brokers for supplying substitutes at the last moment by their desertion.

I, however, attempted prosecuting deserters (Goanese) on many occasions, but their methods of hiding in obscure corners in Bombay, or disappearing in Goa for a time have rendered my attempt hopeless, and this fact alone answers the question of the pleader for the defence, why no deserters have been placed before the Court.—Yours, etc.,

R. M. CHICHGUR.
Head Shipping Broker.

Shipping Office Sept. 24.

CHIKODI TALUKA LOCAL BOARD ELECTION.

GROSS CARELESSNESS OF MAMLATDAR.

A Press Note states:—

In January this year it was brought to the notice of Government through petitions and the public Press, that several irregularities had been committed in connection with the preliminaries for the election of the members of the Taluka Board of Chikodi in the Belgaum District which commenced on the 3rd of that month. The main allegations put forward were:—

(i) that the voters' lists were not properly prepared;

(ii) that the voters' lists were not published as required by section 21 of the Bombay Local Boards Act, 1884;

(iii) that deliberate attempts were made to defeat the just rights of non-Brahmin voters; and

(iv) that written notice regarding the date of the election was not published twenty-one days before the election in a vernacular newspaper as required by rule 4 of the Local Board Election Rules published under Government Notification, Revenue Department, No. 7575, dated the 23rd September, 1884.

2. Inquiries made of the local officers in that matter show that—

(a) there were mistakes and omissions in the voting lists due, in the first instance, to the absence of precise instructions in the Mamlatdar's Circular to the village officers regarding voting qualifications, etc., and a consequent misunderstanding amongst them; secondly, to a tendency among the village officers concerned to include improperly a large number of representatives from their respective villages; and lastly, to the Mamlatdar's neglect to check, or cause to be checked, the Taluka list compiled by the Local Board Sub-overseer (a man with no previous experience of such work) from the returns sent in by these officers;

(b) at the village of Venadi only voting list No. II was not published as required by section 21 of the Act;

(c) the mistakes and omissions referred to in (a) are distributed amongst men of all castes and, though the percentage of Brahmin names wrongly entered is larger than that of such names wrongly omitted, the object of the village officers appears to have been to further the interests of individual candidates for election in the groups in which the villages were entered rather than to strengthen the Brahmin electorate;

(d) the necessary notice appeared in the "Belgaum Samachar" ten days before the date of the election, thereby fulfilling the requirement of rule 4 of the election rules which lays down that the notice shall be published in at least one daily or weekly vernacular newspaper, but does not *expressly* specify a period of twenty-one days.

3. From the facts disclosed in (a) to (c) in paragraph 2 above, Government are led to conclude that the Chikodi Taluka Local Board elections were conducted in a very unsatisfactory and questionable manner. No provision exists in the Local Boards Act for setting aside an election which has already taken place. The Governor in Council, however, desires to place on record his grave displeasure at the gross carelessness of the Mamlatdar in the preparation of the lists which is one of his important duties, as also at the conduct of those village officers who appear to have taken advantage of their position improperly to add names to, or omit them from, the list of voters for their villages. Suitable action has been taken against these officers departmentally. It is proposed also to amend rule 4 of the election rules so as to provide definitely for the publication of the requisite notice in a vernacular newspaper twenty-one days before an election is held.

HIGH COURT AND DIWALI HOLIDAYS

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—It appears from the announcement made in your valued paper a few days ago that "the *High Court* will be closed for "October vacation" from 25th October in continuation of "Diwali Holidays" on the 23rd and 24th October 1919.

The Banks under the Negotiable Instrument Act are closed for "Diwali Holidays" on 22nd, 23rd and 24th October while the *Bombay Court of Small Causes* is closed for the said Holidays from 22nd October to 25th October (both days inclusive).

The 22nd October is a day called "Kalia Chowdas" or "Narka Chaturdashi" on which day as also on the two succeeding days the Hindus, from infants to aged, have to get up early in the morning between 2 and 3 a.m. and take their bath and on the same account as is well known the Bombay Municipality and the Municipalities in suburb allow supply of water with full force to the Residents from the early hours after midnight. Formerly when the High Court used to be closed for October vacation for 5 weeks which was afterwards reduced to 3 weeks there was no complaint about these Holidays as they used to fall during vacation but since the October vacation was reduced from 3 to 2 weeks in consequence of the increase in the "May Vacation" it has become very difficult not only to the High Court clerks and lawyers clerks but also to the merchants (as parties to suit or as witnesses) who are in majority Hindus and who, as is well known, remain very busy in those days being the time of closing year.

The present "Chief Justice" who has a great experience of the manners and customs of the Indians and who came in constant contact with them in his capacity as Assistant Taxing Master, the Judge of Small Causes Court, Official Assignee of Bombay and the President of Tribunal of Appeal will be pleased to add "22nd October" to "Diwali Holidays" but if he and his learned colleagues cannot do so then the Court shall be closed for Diwali Holidays on 22nd and 23rd October and let the October Vacation begin from 25th October.

It will I hope not be out of place to mention that a few years ago the Holiday was under the Negotiable Instrument Act observed for two days but for the above difficulty it was allowed for 3 days in lieu of 2 days.—Yours, etc.,

BAHADKER.

Sept. 17.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

(THURSDAY, Sept. 25.)

Mr. H. S. Lawrence, C.S.I., I.C.S., Commissioner in Sind, has been allowed by His Majesty's Secretary of State for India an extension by six months of the combined leave granted to him.

Major R. J. O. Burke of the Bombay Political Department has been allowed by His Majesty's Secretary of State for India an extension of fourteen days' leave on private affairs in continuation of the combined leave granted to him.

Mr. R. R. Haslam on return from special duty to be Assistant Superintendent of Police, Kathiawar.

Mr. D. S. Gupte, LL.B., Clerk of the Court, District Court, Nasik, passed an examination in Gujarati according to the Higher Standard on the 1st September, 1919.

Second-Lieutenant J. T. Fitzpatrick, Cantonment Magistrate, Ahmedabad, to perform the functions of a Magistrate under that Act within the limits of the Cantonment of Ahmedabad.

Mr. W. Orr to be Assistant Superintendent of Police, Poona.

Mr. W. G. Edwards on relief to act as District Superintendent of Police, Satara, vice Mr. A. N. Holland proceeding on leave, pending further orders.

Mr. P. O'Brien on return from leave to be District Superintendent of Police, Surat, vice Mr. H. Stanley proceeding on leave.

Mr. N. P. A. Smith to act as District Superintendent of Police, Panch Mahals, vice Mr. E. L. Turner.

Mr. E. E. Turner on relief to be Principal, Police Training School, Nasik, vice Mr. J. B. Jenkins proceeding on leave.

Mr. C. J. Butler to act as District Superintendent of Police, Kaira, vice Mr. H. M. Haslehust, M.B.E., proceeding on leave, pending further orders.

Mr. Trimbak Ramchandra Kotwal, Assistant Judge at Sholapur, is granted privilege leave on full pay for two months and twenty-three days with effect from the 1st October, 1919, with permission to affix it to the Christmas Vacation.

Mr. G. A. Advant, Mamlatdar of the Paroia Taluka and Magistrate of the Second Class in the district of East Khandesh, is appointed to be a Magistrate of the First Class in that district.

The resignation of Mr. A. F. Sells of the post of Honorary Presidency Magistrate of Bombay has been accepted by the Governor in Council.

Lieutenant-Colonel H. de V. Harvest, Cantonment Magistrate of Deolali, to be a Judge of the Court of Small Causes established within the limits of the Military Cantonment of Deolali, and to declare that the value of the suits which are to be cognizable by him shall not exceed Rs. 200.

The resignation of Mr. Vali Muhammad Devji of the post of Honorary Magistrate of Bombay has been accepted by the Governor in Council.

Mr. E. S. Farbrother, M.R.C.V.S., is confirmed in the Indian Civil Veterinary Department with effect from the 10th October, 1918.

Mr. W. H. Carter, I.C.S., has been appointed to officiate as an Assistant Collector in the Imperial Customs Service, with effect from the forenoon of the 7th August, 1919, and posted to Bombay.

Mr. K. G. Gunjikar to be Huzur Deputy Collector, Ratnagiri.

Mr. V. B. Sakhalkar on relief to be Huzur Deputy Collector, Kolaba.

Mr. L. C. Swifte, I.C.S., has been allowed by His Majesty's Secretary of State for India an extension of furlough for six months.

Mr. S. R. Arthur, I.C.S., has been allowed by His Majesty's Secretary of State for India an extension of furlough for three months.

Mr. E. L. Moysey, I.C.S., has been allowed by His Majesty's Secretary of State for India to return to duty.

Mr. W. G. Barron acted as Assistant Collector of Salt and Excise, Ahmedabad Sub-Division, from 5th to 16th April, 1919, both days inclusive, vice Mr. C. Clifford.

License to solemnize marriages is hereby granted to the Reverend T. Stoddart of the Assembly of God Mission.

His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Engineer-Captain C. F. Laslett, M.B.E., R.I.M., President, Mr. R. A. Murdoch and Mr. W. A. Sutherland, for a period of three years, for hearing appeals preferred by owners of boilers situate within the limits of the Presidency of Bombay.

Mr. S. R. Perfect is appointed Executive Engineer, Pravara Canals District, vice Mr. Harrison or until further orders.

Mr. Narayan Pandurang Gurjar, B.E., is appointed an Apprentice Engineer.

On return from military duty, Lieutenant-Colonel E. M. Proes, A.M.I.C.E., Superintending Engineer, is appointed to act as Chief Engineer and Joint Secretary to Government, Public Works Department, vice Mr. R. J. Kent, A.M.I.C.E., J.P., Chief Engineer, proceeding on leave, Mr. H. O. B. Shoubridge, M.Inst.C.E., Acting Chief Engineer in Sind, retaining his seniority above Lieutenant-Colonel Proes on the seniority list.

Mr. A. H. Whyte, Executive Engineer, is granted furlough for twenty-eight days in continuation of the privilege leave sanctioned.

THE INDUSTRIAL BOOM.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I am in entire sympathy with what your correspondent "A Merchant" writes detesting the ways and methods nowadays adopted by new company promoters. The public would anxiously await to read the exposures in connection with these speculative methods promised by your correspondent. His opinion about Mr. J. Bajaj leads us to recall the saying that one cannot live in a glass house and throw stones at others. But perchance your correspondent is harsh upon Mr. Bajaj, who knows? Perhaps, Mr. Jamnadas is now in a relenting mood, that may have prompted him to pen his letter to your paper. Possibly he may have profited by his past experience, having burnt his fingers, that he is on his guard to keep away from the fire of speculation. I would request "A Merchant" to posses his soul for a while and wait and see what Mr. Bajaj has to offer in explanation of the charge made against him. The underwriting system is not a little to blame for all the troubles and dangers indicated by Sir Dorab Tata in his fine speech the other day. This practice requires to be moderated, if not put down entirely, as it strongly breeds speculation and despoils the companies and shareholders of sums of money, mounting up to lakhs and lakhs. These rich underwritters wish to have it both ways, from the agents as well as the investing shareholders. This wealthy fraternity of underwriters cannot be supposed to be content with the windfall secured from the Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents, nor rest satisfied with the gains got from reasonable premia. No! they must have their pound of flesh from the gullible public investor as well by working up the Stock Exchange through their influence to a high pitch. This manipulation helps them to unload their shares at considerable premia on the shoulders of the public. Thus they reap enormous profits and clear out of the affair well filling both pockets. They keep ready for fresh pastures and new windfalls, letting the public drift wherever it leads to. These fortunate gold bags are deeply imbued with the truth of the teaching "that to him that hath plenty, more shall be given." May God have mercy on this brotherhood, while they thrive and prosper in this world of

THE MASSACRED.

Bombay, Sept. 21.

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Cure is effected by a regular and scientific treatment with these unique medicines under the founder, assisted by an able Medical Board who help the founder so far as the Diagnosis of any critical case is concerned. Our present Medical Board consists of Dr. B. Bose, L.M.S. (late Health Officer, Lucknow), Dr. R. Tagore, L.M.S., of Mayo Hospital, Calcutta, Kaviraj S. N. Goswami, B.A., L.M.S., and Kaviraj Binanath Kaviratna Shashtri.

For an experiment we request the sufferer to try one of the following cheap but wonderful medicines—for serious Malaria, obstinate Dysentery of all stages, Scorpion Bites, Asthma, Price As. 12 for each; Urinary troubles of all kinds, Gastric Colic and obstinate Eczema, Price Re. 1-8 for each; and for extreme Dyspepsia, Nervous Debility, and all Eye-complaints, except cataract, as well as long pending Rheumatism of all its stages, Price Rs. 2 for each.

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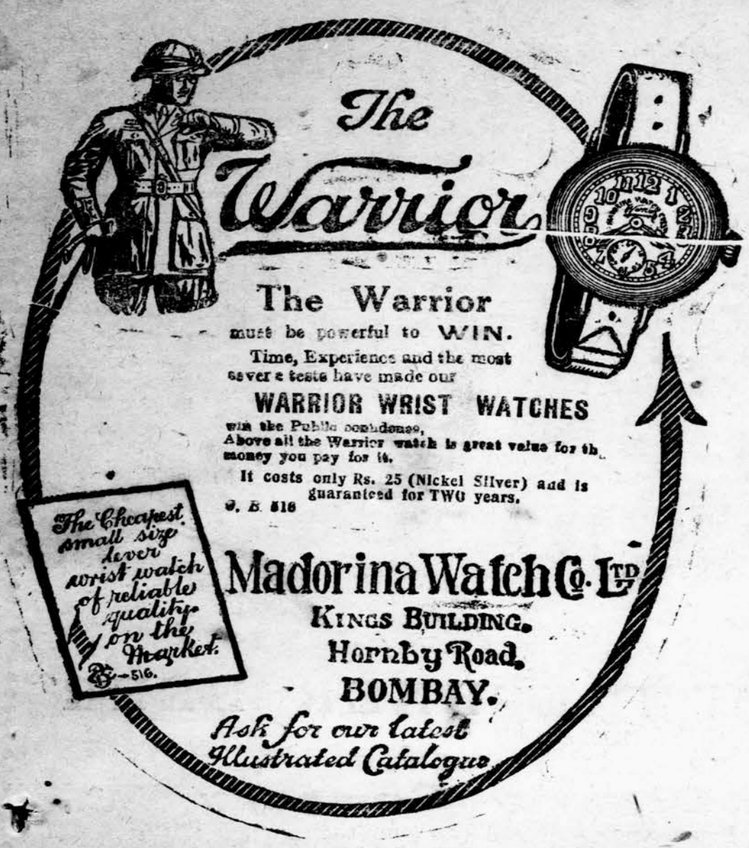
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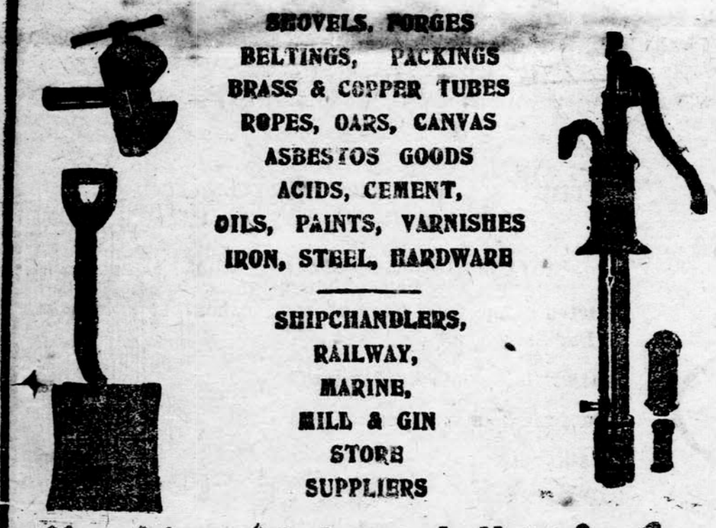
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SIR DINSHAW WACHA.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Sir Dinshaw Wacha was so convinced after hearing the most misleading speech of the Law Member on the Indemnity Bill that without any further reasoning or argument, he immediately gave his whole-hearted support to that measure; of course, whatever he does, he always does whole-heartedly. The unauthentic report states that Sir Dinshaw Wacha was so enraptured and so completely captured by the sweet-tongued eloquence of the Law Member that he sat with a gaping mouth all the time staring at him wondering how such a little head can carry so much knowledge. For, if he were not so enamoured and bewildered in almost dumb-admiration; he would certainly not have flouted the well considered opinion of his own pet political institution, the Bombay Presidency Association, whose emphatic protest against the Bill perhaps reached the Council about the same time when its Patron and last President was giving it his whole-hearted support; but when the Presidency Association and other similar bodies and constitutional scholars, like Sir Narayan Chandavarkar and Sir S. P. Shivaswamy Aiyar of Madras, raised their voice against the Bill, they had not heard the precious speech of Sir George Lowndes, and that makes all the difference. But let us examine the substance and merit of that magic speech that could work such wonders without any logic, reasoning or sound argument, and with so many false hypotheses. He proceeds thus in his grand-eloquent style:—

"If so, it was the first duty of Government to maintain the public peace; if that was accepted, did it not follow from that, that the Government must have the power to restore it and if the Government could not do its duty by the ordinary civil police, was it not justified to substitute military force in place of civil police? If so, that justified the declaration of Martial Law." . . .

Let us pause and ponder over the astounding proposition, according to which the military cannot be called in to aid the civil police to suppress disorder without a declaration of Martial Law. Poor Sir Dinshaw, he had never seen the military summoned to suppress disorder in his own city without the declaration of Martial Law, so he fell an easy victim.

Probably, it was a long time since the Law Member had studied, if he had studied at all, the Code of Criminal Procedure, or else he had conveniently forgotten the sections that make ample provisions for summoning unlimited number of military to aid the civil police in case of disorder without any declaration of Martial Law.

Section 129, Criminal Procedure Code, empowers the employment of military where the civil force is not able to cope with the situation

Section 130 imposes a duty on a commissioned or even a non-commissioned officer to disperse an unlawful assembly, when a magistrate determines to disperse any such assembly, and

Section 131 goes even further:

"When the public security is manifestly endangered by any such assembly, and when no magistrate can be communicated with, any commissioned officer of His Majesty's Army may disperse such assembly by military force, and may arrest and confine any persons forming part of it", etc. . . .

Thus the main proposition, "No Martial Law, no military aid", on which he bases his argument, on a closer examination falls to the ground. Thus having exhausted his reasoning he appeals to the sentiment of the Council in the name of the poor and innocent soldiers, both British and Indian. "It was not the Government who asked to indemnify them, it was the soldiers who demanded them." Ah, feels Sir Dinshaw, how can the Council have any misgiving after such an appeal, particularly on behalf of the Indian soldiers? Mere quibble and clap-trap. The soldier does not demand any such safeguard, because the soldier does not need it. We could not imagine that the Government by the provisions mentioned above by imposing such serious duties and responsibilities upon the military would be so utterly callous and regardless of their future safety! The very next section, i.e., Section 132, Criminal Procedure Code, affords a complete protection, both to the civil as well as military.

Section 132, Criminal Procedure Code, runs as follows:—

"No prosecution against any person for any act purporting to be done under this chapter, shall be instituted in any Criminal Court except with the sanction of the Governor-General in Council: and . . .

(d) No inferior officer, or soldier, or volunteer, doing any act in obedience to any order which he was bound to obey,

shall be deemed to have thereby committed an offence."

If Sir George Lowndes as a counsel had attempted to preach that sermon on constitutional law before even a Second Class Magistrate of any town, he would have been severely snubbed by the bench, if the Magistrate had the courage to do it, for attempting to mislead the Court; but in the Council as a Law Member, he was the boss of the whole show, the sole master of the situation and none dare question his authority and none dared to interrupt him. Being a consummate lawyer who had often in his days dabbled in criminal cases, even in his exalted position, he cannot forget of burglars and houses on fire. Last time, if we remember right, it was a burglar breaking into a gentleman's house, this occasion the councillors are entertained with a house on fire. So, according to the Law Member, if a huge building is on fire, the best means to prevent the conflagration is to pull down and raize to the ground all the buildings for a considerable distance, around, so that no more buildings, no more fire.

Similarly, if there is a disturbance even of a serious nature in certain parts of the province, Martial Law all round and indiscriminate firing, so that innocent people being shot down, no more riots and disturbance.

We do not wonder at the attitude of the Law Member. He was only discharging his duty, according to his own light and what can be the wonder if the attitude of an old Firebrand; the fire is long extinct, but the brand will remain for ever.

We do not know how many conscientious objectors and converts there must have been in the Government camp after Punditji's irrefutable indictment, but they would rather sacrifice their conscience than betray the cause; however the Indian conscience is more delicate and he would rather betray the cause than sacrifice the conscience.—Yours, etc.,

KHURSHED F. NARIMAN.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Does not the position taken up by Sir D. E. Wacha in opposition to the united voice of the presidency he represents, raise an important constitutional question? When he found that his views on such a vital question as the Punjab tragedy differed from those he represented, was he not bound to resign or at least to say when he voted that he spoke only for himself and not for his constituency which he knew was solid against him? If, however, he did not care to do this, in order to show that he did not voice the public of Bombay, should not those non-official members that sent him to the Council demand his resignation? Logical consistency no less than political honesty seems to demand this. What say they?—Yours, etc.,

S.

Sept. 23.

DISFRANCHISEMENT OF GRADUATES.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Let me humbly but emphatically protest against the proposed disfranchisement of the *educationally* qualified. Education is an intrinsic power and alone has brought even the democracy into existence. The educated have been responsible for the move to enfranchise the tenants and will never grudge any number of new voters from among the tenants being added to the electorate. Bring the rent-qualification as low as you like, the educated will only be glad. But what is the justification to disfranchise those same educated people? What is the moral in starving Peter for feeding Paul? Educational qualification differs in kind from the money or status qualification. It would be grievous and deplorable to remove the *graduates as such* from the voters' list. The amount of harm is not the point that is material in considering this question. There is no danger of anything like a plural voting. A graduate will be a voter and, even should he be a tenant, what does it matter if he should remain in a separate class? A graduate may ask himself to be enrolled either as a graduate or as a tenant. His inclusion in one class means, or can be made to mean, his exclusion from the other, so that there will be no inconvenience even from the executive point of view.

It is very much to be delighted that members are not wanting in the Corporation to protest against the proposed disfranchisement of the educated. Let them arise, gird up their loins to be up to fight if necessary for their independent and *intrinsic* position in the electorate.—Yours, etc.,

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

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The Banks of Bengal, Bombay and Madras have been authorised by the Government of India to issue Treasury Bills for 3, 6, 9 and 12 months.

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4. Bills will be repayable at Maturity at the Presidency Banks of issue.

5. The Bill will be in the form appended. If the name of the payee be not filled in, the Bill will be repaid to the bearer; it will otherwise be payable to the payee or his order.

6. Bills can be obtained during banking hours at the head offices of the Banks of Bengal, Bombay and Madras.

7. Applications for Bills will also be received at the branches of the Bank of Bengal at Cawnpore, Rangoon, Delhi and Lahore, and at the Karachi branch of the Bank of Bombay. Transfers at par from these branches on the Head Office will be issued at above centres. Bills purchased at above centres will be paid at the branch of the Presidency Bank at which they were issued.

8. Brokerage at the rate of 1-16th % on the face value of the Bill will be paid on any application submitted through any recognized broker. No brokerage will be paid in the case of Bills taken up direct by Banks.

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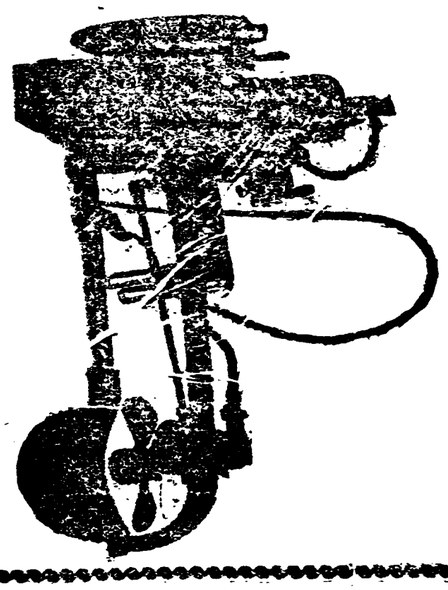
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